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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1872. NO. 56.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

DESOLATION SUMMED UP.

Nine Hundred and Thirty Business Houses Burned Out.

SIXTY-FOUR DWELLINGS AND LODGING HOUSES.

Loss Estimated at $80,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Status of Insurance Companies ---Reliable List of Their Losses

Effect in Wall Street and Throughout the Country.

No Financial Crisis.

Citizens' Meetings in the Principal Cities.

The Second Breaking Out.

BOSTON, November 11, 4:30 A. M.—The fire broke out with renewed vigor at about midnight in almost the same spot where it first originated. It was caused by explosions of gas in the building occupied by Wm. F. Stormes & Co., in Summer street. The rent of the building was blown into the street and set fire to a store which extended back into Central court. Owing to the frequent gas explosions the firemen were for some minutes deterred from going in too close proximity to the burning building, but despite the danger, the firemen soon had streams playing on the burning buildings. From Stormes's establishment the flames rapidly communicated to the extensive building in the corner of Summer and Washington streets, occupied on the ground floor by Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Lowe, jewelers and dealers in elegant gas fixtures. The upper stories were occupied by the Howe & Wilson sewing machine ware rooms, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine ware rooms, Jewell & Brett, engravers, and by two or three custom tailors.

ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT BLOCK WIPED OUT.

Efforts to stay the progress of the flames were unavailing and in less than half an hour the magnificent block on the corner of Washington and Summer street was doomed. The flames leaped from story to story and curled themselves about the corner of the building was blown into the street and set fire to a store which extended back into Central court. Owing to the frequent gas explosions the firemen were for some minutes deterred from going in too close proximity to the burning building, but despite the danger, the firemen soon had streams playing on the burning buildings. From Stormes's establishment the flames rapidly communicated to the extensive building in the corner of Summer and Washington streets, occupied on the ground floor by Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Lowe, jewelers and dealers in elegant gas fixtures. The upper stories were occupied by the Howe & Wilson sewing machine ware rooms, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine ware rooms, Jewell & Brett, engravers, and by two or three custom tailors.

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CONFINED GAS EXPLOSIONS—CASUALTIES.

One gas explosion followed another in rapid succession. Several soldiers and firemen were prostrated and several severely injured. A woman named Martha R. Hutchinson jumped from a second story window to the pavement and was seriously injured, and her recovery is considered doubtful.

WELCOME AID FROM DISTANT TOWNS.

The special train from Manchester, N. H., which arrived in this city at 5 o'clock, brought two steam engines from the Amoskeag works, and a hose company. These engines were soon ready to run all three. One steamer, with men enough to run all three. One steamer is at self succumbs. The destruction of eleven men were fresh and wanted to work with great zeal. It was fortunate at this critical juncture that the steamers were on hand, for the water pressure at the hydrants was very small, barely enough to force a stream to the second story windows. Among the arrivals was an engine company of seventy-five men from Biddeford, Me.

THE FLAMES ROLL ON.

The range of the three-story brick buildings lately occupied by Jordan & Marsh, but within a few days taken possession of by Crosby & Morse, who were to throw the whole into a grand store in connection with their Washington street establishment, took fire and were very soon in flames. Down Summer street the flames crept along steadily, and at two o'clock only one building remained between the fire and C. P. Hovey & Co.'s building. As this property is situated the Paris Hotel, which now seems doomed, not only to its own destruction, but threatens to be a means of communicating the fire to Jordan & Marsh's retail building and all Avon street property.

AN UNFORTUNATE OMISSION.

Had the proper authorities shut off the gas from the whole burned district early on Sunday morning, the present disastrous conflagration would have been averted. All the property along the line of Washington street, which has now been destroyed, or all that is imminent danger, would have been saved, had not explosions given the flames fresh encouragement.

THE FIRE AGAIN UNDER CONTROL.

5 A. M.—The fire is now believed to be under good control, and unless a very strong wind should spring up no more fresh fires are apprehended.

Later General Details.

10 A. M.—Gilchrist and Marsh's store was saved, though at one time declared a hopeless case. Shreve, Crump & Low were burned out.

Only three of the seven banks burned out failed to settle at the clearing houses to-day, the Shawmut, Firemen's and North America being unable to get at their vaults. The Mt. Vernon, Hide and Leather, and Everett banks saved most of their valuables.

The morning papers are almost exclusively filled with details of the great conflagration, and the *Herald* devotes the less at $50,000, and the *Post* and *Journal* place it at $100,000,000.

The Owl train from Albany, due at four this morning, arrived at seven with several car loads of rioters and thieves, who cleaned out all the restaurants and saloons, and committed other outrages.

The Boston insurance companies will be able to pay an average of about fifty per cent. on their risks.

Capitalists are coming forward so liberally with offers of funds that there is some prospect of their being unrefunded.

Relief to the Boston Insurance Companies.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The excitement in insurance circles here is intense. The suspension of the Humboldt and International companies is announced. The *Spectator* furnishes the following reliable list of losses:

American, New York	$ 80,000
American Exchange	10,000
Arctic	100,000
Atlantic	35,000
Brewers and Manufacturers	50,000
Citizens'	None
Cities, New York	100,000
City of New York	50,000
Columbia	50,000
Commercial	80,000
Eagle	22,500
Gebhard	50,000
German American	275,000
Germania	50,000
Glen's Falls	25,000
Greenwich	None
Hamilton	175,000
Hanover	None
Howard	50,000
International	10,000
Jefferson	100,000
Kings County	5,000
Knickerbocker	None
La Fayette	50,000
Long Island	60,000
Lorillard	50,000
Market	35,000
Manhattan	5,000
Mechanics	25,000
Mechanics and Traders	None
N. Y. Equitable	None
N. Y. Fire	15,000
Pacific	60,000
Peter Cooper	50,000
Rutger's	575,000
Standard	150,000
Star	5,000
United States	100,000
Williamsburg City	200,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	90,000
Washington, N. Y	20,000
Farragut	62,000
Commercial	132,000
Firemen's	200,000
Republic	22,000
Importers' and Trader's	25,000
St. Nicholas	75,000
Westchester	None
North River	None
Park	None
Manufacturers' and Builders'	15,000
Lamar Insurance	Bank, 60
American Central	5,000
Farmers' of York	None
Lancaster	15,000
Pennsylvania Underwriters'	200,000
Niagara, not over	25,000
Springfield	240,000
Tradesmen's	50,000
Traders', Chicago	50,000
Commercial, N. Y.	50,000
Merchants', Newark	24,000
Alps	70,000
New York and Yonkers	125,000
Lancashire	175,000
Mechanics' and Traders'	140,000
National, New York	5,000
Firemen's Trust	58,000
Orizaba	20,000
Triumph	20,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine	500,000
Franklin, of Philadelphia	50,000
Girard	125,000
Globe	5,000
Montauk	250,000
Etna, Hartford	550,000
Hartford	250,000
Connecticut	150,000
Orient	125,000
National of Hartford	450,000
Phœnix, Hartford	None

All the Providence companies say they will come out straight. The American and Mercantile will lose ten to one. The Boston companies must stop. New Jersey companies lose only trifling amounts. The Continental Insurance Company of New York will lose a hundred thousand to over two million dollars. If the entire amount at risk within the burned district is a total loss, one-half of this will pay for it.

THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 11.—A dispatch from the reporter for the *Journal*, at Boston, whose figures are confirmed by the latest advices at the offices of our Hartford insurance companies, shows that the losses of the Hartford companies will not exceed the following amounts:

Ætna	$1,400,000
Hartford	522,000
Phœnix	500,000
National	175,000
Charter Oak	170,000
Orient	100,000
Connecticut	100,000
Total	$2,967,000

The Ætna officers think by salvage and over-insurance deductions their loss will be reduced to $1,200,000, and the National Company believe their's will be reduced to $100,000 from the above reductions. The $158,000 from the risks in the burnt district exceeds the amount at risk in the burnt district exceeds the above figures somewhat in the case of many of the above companies, but allowing a very small percentage for salvage, it is confidently believed that the losses will not exceed the sums named. All the Hartford companies are perfectly sound. The Ætna's assets exceed the reserve $2,000,000, and the other companies are also in good condition to meet their losses.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANIES.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The following is a statement of the actual losses of the Philadelphia companies by the Boston fire:

Insurance Company of North America	$200,000
Union Mutual	200,000
Delaware Mutual	20,000
Penn	50,000
Franklin	50,000
Girard	300,000
Pennsylvania	100,000
Commercial	300,000
American	
Total	$2,604,000

THE WORCESTER, MASS., COMPANIES.

WORCESTER, MASS., November 11.—The People's Insurance Company of this city lost over $500,000 by the Boston fire, and the directors have voted to call in the policies for cancellation and discontinue business. The Worcester Mechanics' Company lose $50,000, which will be raised by assessment on the stockholders. The Quinsigamond Company lose over $200,000 and have suspended for the present. The Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company lose over $300,000, but will continue business. Many fire over Worcester companies are heavily. None of the other Worcester companies are heavily. The City Council, at a meeting this evening, adopted resolutions offering aid and appointing a committee to take immediate steps for rendering assistance.

THE BOSTON COMPANIES.

The following insurance companies who do business in Boston are perfectly solvent, and able to meet all liabilities in full: Bangor, of Bangor, Me.; Eastern, of Bangor, Me.; Williamsburg, Atna, Hope, and Market, of New York; Triumph, Cincinnati; and St. Paul, of St. Paul, Minn.

Relief Meetings in Principal Cities.

NEW YORK.

A crowded meeting of merchants, bankers and others was held in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Jackson S. Schultz, Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, A. T. Stuttenhen, Russel Sturgis, Henry Chews, A. A. Low, George Opdyke and F. S. Winthrop. Hon. William Dodge presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it becomes the immediate community promptly to tender to the merchants of Boston and to all sufferers by the devastating fire of that city the sympathy of our deep and hearty yesterday at the meeting of our deep and hearty sympathy, and to proffer such generous assistance in measures of relief as the circumstances of the case and exigencies of the time demand.

Resolved, That a committee of 21 be appointed to consider what measures, if any, it behooves this committee to adopt in order to alleviate the primary disabilities that are likely to result from the sudden destruction of property, books and papers of hundreds of mercantile firms.

Resolutions were also adopted condemning the action of boards of underwriters in the establishment of a hard rods and reconsidering the action of the Board of Engineers, who, in case of fire, be invested with legal authority to enter and blow up buildings whenever in the judgment of the head of the fire department the flames have passed beyond the control of the fire department.

Mayor Hall, Levy spoke in favor of introducing Commodore Vanderbilt, he said could be accommodated at a cost of ten thousand dollars. He said: We are surrounded by water, but have no available means to be available in the event of a conflagration like that at Boston or Chicago.

Mr. Board of Engineers to-day forbade the erection of Mansard roofs, unless of fire proof material.

A committee interested in the leather trade in Boston do not think the almost total destruction of the leather district with which that city will bring about any suspension, except, perhaps, in the case of one or two manufacturers whose stock here by the leading houses was small.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 11.—A meeting of citizens was held at the hall of the Board of Trade at 1:30 P. M. to-day, presided over by Mayor Medill. Short speeches of sympathy were made, and one hundred thousand dollars donated for the relief of the Boston sufferers. Rev. Robert Laird Collier, N. K. Fairbanks and Dr. H. S. Johnson were appointed a committee to carry the funds this evening.

All the papers have editorials on the subject this morning, all expressing unbounded sympathy for the suffering city, whose ready, bounteous kindness toward this community under similar affliction is so fresh in the minds of our citizens.

The *Inter-Ocean* calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to at once increase the volume of currency, saying "if the currency is not at once made more elastic, the effect of our present financial stringency will extend to every corner of the land and cause disaster to thousands of persons engaged in trade and industry.

The *Times* calls upon the merchants owing notes in Boston to pay at once without waiting for them to become due, and expresses the confident belief that the stern courage and indominable pluck of Boston will insure restoration of all it has lost.

The *Tribune*, speaking in reference to the financial effect, thinks there is no reason intrinsically way the disaster should cause a monetary crisis.

Mayor Gaston, of Boston, telegraphs Mayor Mc-Clellan that the Relief Committee will gratefully accept all that the Relief Committee will gratefully accept pecuniary assistance. The Chicago Council this evening requested the Relief and Aid Society to remit immediately to Boston one hundred thousand dollars of the fund remaining from this charity of the worst.

Movements are on foot in various quarters here to furnish aid to the Boston sufferers. The Masonic and Odd Fellows societies have issued calls for meetings. The officers of the Chicago Musical College are organizing a grand concert for the benefit of the sufferers, and Carpenter & Sheldon, managers of the Star lecture course, will donate the gross receipts of the "Nasby" lecture to-morrow night.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—The feeling here this morning concerning the Boston fire is yet unabated. The public mind is now more turned to the financial aspect of the calamity. The banks generally are pursuing a conservative course. They are accommodating their customers. There appears, however, a general disposition to act carefully until they can accurately weigh the probable consequences of the disaster.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions with reference to Boston sufferers, requesting the Common Council to adopt such measures as may in their judgment be necessary to give us an opportunity to extend any relief that may be needed in this the time of the calamity.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—The Common Council met this afternoon and appointed a committee of two alderman and two Councilmen to communicate with the authorities of Boston, and if found necessary, to visit that city and ascertain what aid the city of Cincinnati may be able to render them in their misfortunes.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, November 11.—The Boston fire creates a profound sensation here. Mayor Moffatt called a public meeting this morning, at which resolutions presented by Governor Baldwin, were adopted, expressing sympathy with the citizens of Boston; that the business and social connections of Detroit and Michigan with Boston are such as make us feel deeply in their loss; that we not only offer the sufferers our sympathies, but are ready and willing to add material aid as soon as we ascertain that it is necessary or will be accepted.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—There is considerable excitement here over the Boston fire and its probable effect on the money and cotton markets.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—A large meeting of merchants and business men generally was held at the Merchants' Exchange at half-past 12 o'clock to-day to take action relative to the appalling calamity which has befallen the city of Boston. Mayor Brown offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The city of Boston has been visited by a disastrous conflagration, devastating a large portion of the city, and causing the destruction of millions of dollars, therefore

Resolved, That the people of St. Louis deeply sympathize with the people of Boston in their calamity; and should it hereafter appear that any of those heavy losses fall upon the suffering caused by the necessity of the use of the sinking fund of the city, this city will respond in a spirit worthy of itself.

Brief speeches were made by Mayor Brown, Ex-Mayor Cole and Robert P. Tousey, President of the Exchange, all expressive of the sympathy which is universally felt in this city for afflicted Boston and its suffering people, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of Mayor Brown.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—Mayor Vansant has called a meeting of citizens of Baltimore for to-morrow afternoon, to take such action as is deemed proper to aid the sufferers by the Boston fire.

THE PROVIDENCE INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL PAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 11.—Several of the Providence insurance companies lose heavily by the Boston fire, but it is understood to-night that not one will fail to pay its losses in full and continue business.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, November 11.—At the noon session of the Chamber of Commerce to-day the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That our sympathies are extended to the city of Boston for the great calamity that has overtaken it in the vast destruction of property and the sufferings consequent to the poor and the laboring classes, and that we are instructed to the safe and successful aid in our power.

A committee of five was then appointed to take the necessary steps to ascertain what aid the citizens of Boston would most require of us, and report at the earliest possible day.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, November 11.—Great sympathy is expressed by the citizens of Nashville with the people of Boston in their calamity, but no public demonstration had as yet been made.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—The Boston fire has been the all absorbing topic here to-day. It has also worked effect in business circles. Nearly all of the cotton orders have been countermanded, and a general panic is predicted.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 11.—The Boston fire excites considerable interest and sympathy here. The Mayor called a meeting of citizens at the Court House this afternoon. After a brief discussion of the proper course to take in regard to the matter, the meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow night. Much anxiety was felt here to-day in mercantile circles, but that feeling is settling down somewhat more favorable reports from Boston, though there have been large failures of policies to-day. Agents here have advanced their rates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 11.—The Common Council of this city held a meeting to-day, at which the sum of $10,000 was voted to relieve the sufferers of Boston in their calamity, but no public demonstration had as yet been made.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Great Calamity in Boston.

No Modification of the Policy of the Government.

Financial Panic Not Feared.

Interesting Internal Revenue Figures.

Solicitor General Vacancy Filled.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C. November 11, 1872.

Secretary Boutwell has so far taken no action looking to a modification of the financial policy of the government, or the direct exercise of the Treasury influence in the money market and business centers of the country, in consequence of the great disaster in Boston. Telegrams from trusted officials and prominent business men in New York and Boston to the Secretary to-day assure him that there is no danger of a financial panic, and no doubt that everything will come out right in due time. The Secretary believes that the fire will not create any scarcity of currency, nor any demand for it which cannot be readily supplied, no information having been received of the destruction of any considerable amount. The immediate effect of the disaster will doubtless be rather to diminish than to increase the demand and the use for currency, and in the meantime the public confidence will be restored and the beginning of business established.

Public interest in this city in the situation at Boston has continued unabated all day. Rumors that the fire had broken out a third time, and was burning west of Washington street on the Common, were current all forenoon, but were contradicted by official information obtained. The newspapers have issued extras, and every scrap of additional information was eagerly sought for. The effect of the fire is already felt in the money market here, which is more stringent than for a long time. Many overdue mortgages on property in this District are held by insurance companies, and it is expected that these will all be called in at once.

Investigation to be Resumed.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bingham, Lawrence, Goodrich and Lofland, have gone to Cincinnati to take testimony in the case of the United States vs. Judge Marsh W. Delahay, of Kansas. The proceedings will be in continuation of those before the committee of the House of Representatives during the last session.

Internal Revenue Figures.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, published, shows that the total collections of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, were $117,314,925, the total receipts having been $119,169,757. The total expense of collections was $1,908,909, and of assessment, including the compensation of store-keepers, $3,329,927. The collections and assessments in the different districts are as follows: Ohio—Collections, $18,128,902; assessments, $218,878,820. Illinois—Collections, $15,647,157; assessments, $171,584,562. Missouri—Collections, $4,687,485; assessments, $38,091,969. New York—Collections, $22,621,508; assessments, $21,175,728.

Vacancy Filled.

The appointment of Solicitor General to fill the existing vacancy will be given to J. J. Roberts, of North Carolina, and now reporter of the Supreme Court of that State. Mr. Roberts is highly recommended, and has assumed the presidency of the construction company just organized for building the Texas Pacific railroad.

Save a Life.

A vigorous effort, which has no prospect of success, is now making to save from the gallows Barney Wood, who murdered Officer Carney on election day, November 5th, in this city in August, and is sentenced to be hung on the 29th inst.

Trial for Homicide.

The trial of ex-policeman O'Brian for murder will begin to-morrow.

Greeley's Majority in Baltimore.

Greeley's official majority in Baltimore is 5,168, in a total vote of 40,000.

Gone to Boston.

Assistant Attorney General Hunt and General Francis A. Walker left this evening to see what relief can be afforded.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Growth of Republicanism in France.

PARIS, November 11.—A caucus of Republican Deputies of the Party of the Left in the Assembly was held this morning at Versailles. An expression of opinion was made, from which it appears that there has been a steady growth of republicanism among the people all over the departments of France, while the priests and magistrates have become more and more discredited with anti-republicanism. The deputies resolved to wait upon Thiers to assure him with the confidence of all of their support in any official action as will bring the people and their official representatives into harmony. It is understood that the members also resolved to oppose by all means in their power, any scheme for the introduction of the principles of any constitutional reforms by the present National Assembly.

The Republicans have issued a manifesto to-day forcibly praising the English government for continuing recourse to arbitration as means of the settlement of international disputes.

Senator Sumner About to Return.

LONDON, November 11.—Senator Sumner has left for Switzerland, but some friends in the country before his departure for home. He sails on Thursday's steamer from Liverpool for New York. His health is slightly improved.

Reform in the German Diet.

BERLIN, November 11.—A meeting of the Cabinet, presided over by the Emperor William presiding, it was resolved that a radical reform should be initiated in the constitution of the upper house of the German Diet at the next session of the Diet.

Meeting of the French National Assembly.

PARIS, November 11.—The adjourned session of the National Assembly was opened at Versailles at two o'clock this afternoon. The attendance was unusually full, nearly all the members present being occupied. Duke D'Aumale, Prince de Joinville, M. Lavertin and other party leaders were present. Shortly after the opening President Thiers entered the chamber and was received with cheers. The President will probably choose its President to-morrow. It is thought that Count Rodolphe Rainneville will propose for President the Duc de Broglie or M. Marc Girardin for President in place of M. Grety.

Vessel Lost with Twenty-three Persons on Board.

LONDON, November 11.—The Mauritius has been wrecked on the South Channel, off Fort Patrick, Scotland, and twenty-three of the persons on board drowned. This may be either the ship Mauritius, which cleared from Boston for Liverpool, or the steamer, for Demerara, or the steamship Mauritius, of Dublin.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 11.—Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone is confined to his house by illness.

LONDON, November 11.—Bismarck has sent a memorial to the Emperor, advocating the immediate reorganization of the upper house of the Diet, and that it be started semi-officially that the suggestion will probably be adopted.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—The steamships City of Washington, Scandinavian and Frisia, from New York, are reported.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 11, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼; for account 92¾. American securities as follows: Illinois Central, 92¼; Erie, 18¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 19¾. Sales of 5-20s of 1865 at 90¾; 5-20s of 1867, 92; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 91; Erie 5s, 84¼. Linseed oil £36 10s. Tallow 56s 6d@58s.

FRANKFORT, November 11.—United States 5-20s, 90¾.

PARIS, November 11.—Rentes 58 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10¾d. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 9s 6d. Corn 28s 3d. Cheese 65s. Refined petroleum 19s.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For lower lakes, south westerly winds, warm, cloudy weather and rain, extending to upper ohio valley and over New England and the Middle States. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, light or fresh southerly winds, with variable southwesterly and southwesterly winds, warm, cloudy and rainy weather, over the States and to Tennessee, cool, clear and clearing weather, with light northwesterly winds.

Great Republican Jubilee at Loudonville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, OHIO, November 11, 1872.

The Republicans of Perrysville held a grand jubilee to-night over the election. The artillery fired one hundred guns for the Grant and Wilson ticket, a salute for every State that went for Grant. There was also a balloon ascension, fireworks, and a grand torchlight procession, led by a Grant man wheeling the blind man through the streets on a wheelbarrow. The occasion was enlivened with original songs and music by the band.

Flouring Mill Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLBROOK, OHIO, November 11, 1872.

The extensive flouring mill of W. H. Ingram, of this place, caught fire Saturday evening, and was totally consumed. The mill was a fine, large frame building, worth $10,000 or $15,000. The fire originated from the friction of the machinery. Insurance from $5,000 to $6,000. As there was no fire engine in town, the loss is not so great as it would have been at any other period during the year.

Demise of a "Liberal" Journal.

COLUMBUS, O., November 11.—The *Daily Sentinel*, the Liberal organ of Central Ohio, suspended publication to-day for want of means. It is said it will reappear before the next session of the General Assembly.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, November 11, 1872.

The mother of Hon. Samuel Shellabergen died at the advanced age of eighty-six, Sunday morning, near Eaton, where she has resided the past fifty years.

LINN HAVEN oysters at 184 Liberty street.

The premium ox team of Washington county, Pa., now belongs to S. S. Marvin & Co., bakers, 91 and 93 Liberty street. Send in your orders. 7TH3

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

CASUALTIES.

Serious Accident to a Hunter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANSING, ILL., November 11, 1872.

A young man named Croshaw, while out hunting yesterday, in the vicinity of this place, was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a boy who was with him. His powder flask exploded and set fire to his clothing, which were considerably burned when assistance reached him.

An Election Wager—A Fifty Mile Ride in a Wheelbarrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., November 11, 1872.

Two young men of this place named Delago and Pomeroy, in the early part of the season, made a wager on the Presidential election, drawing up a written contract binding the losing party to wheel the winning party from Valparaiso to Chicago in a wheelbarrow. The distance by road is fifty miles. Delago, on Greeley, and Pomeroy on Grant. They started from here to-day at 1 o'clock, accompanied by several hundred people in a carriage. The wheelbarrow was a common one, with wooden springs, well cushioned, silver mounted and large wheel.

Present Mexican Tariff to Remain in Force.

MATAMORAS, November 11.—By order of the supreme government the tariff law of 1868, for the importation of goods from the interior, remains in force until the 31st of December, 1872, and the privileges of the free zone then cease to be fully restored.

Another Diamond Sensation.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, November 11.—There is another diamond sensation to-day. A party of prospectors have just returned with samples of precious stones, asking that experts positively pronounce diamonds, said to have been found southeast from Mintah reservation in Utah.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Maine, from Bremen, and City of Paris, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The shipment of gold to Europe to-morrow will amount to one million dollars.

A dispatch from Salt Lake says news of the Boston fire greatly depressed mining interests.

The coroner's jury in the Van Syckel poisoning case at New York found that Mrs. Catherine Van Sycke died from the effect of arsenical poison, given to her in tea by her husband, John Van Sycke.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

Caucusing for Organization.

Nothing Definite Agreed Upon.

Probable Adjournment to Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 11, 1872.

Probably two-thirds of the members of the Constitutional Convention, which meets to-morrow, have arrived. No definite plan of organization has been agreed on. The favorite idea has been to elect Mr. Meredith president. He is understood to be willing to accept, if elected with a considerable degree of unanimity. In view of his physical condition, a Vice President would be necessary, and a proposition to elect a Democrat meets with some favor, though opposed by a considerable body of Republicans.

A caucus of some fifty Republicans was held this afternoon, which resulted in nothing further than a committee to report the officers to be filled. This evening another meeting was held, at which considerable diversity of opinion was developed. Up to eleven o'clock no concession had been reached, and it seems probable that the meeting will adjourn without agreeing on anything definite for to-morrow. The principal point of disagreement is on dividing the organization with the Democrats. Not a few Republicans favor the election of Mr. Armstrong as president, which would obviate the necessity of a vice president, and of a party organization throughout.

The Democrats had an informal meeting to-night. They will agree to Mr. Meredith and want no vice president, though it is rumored that they would agree to a concentration on Mr. Bartholomew, Republican, and a division of the other offices.

Public interest in this city in the situation at Boston has continued unabated all day. Rumors that the fire had broken out a third time, and was burning west of Washington street on the Common, were current all forenoon, but were contradicted by official information obtained. The newspapers have issued extras, and every scrap of additional information was eagerly sought for. The effect of the fire is already felt in the money market here, which is more stringent than for a long time. Many overdue mortgages on property in this District are held by insurance companies, and it is expected that these will all be called in at once.

Investigation to be Resumed.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bingham, Lawrence, Goodrich and Lofland, have gone to Cincinnati to take testimony in the case of the United States vs. Judge Marsh W. Delahay, of Kansas. The proceedings will be in continuation of those before the committee of the House of Representatives during the last session.

Internal Revenue Figures.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, published, shows that the total collections of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, were $117,314,925, the total receipts having been $119,169,757. The total expense of collections was $1,908,909, and of assessment, including the compensation of store-keepers, $3,329,927. The collections and assessments in the different districts are as follows: Ohio—Collections, $18,128,902; assessments, $218,878,820. Illinois—Collections, $15,647,157; assessments, $171,584,562. Missouri—Collections, $4,687,485; assessments, $38,091,969. New York—Collections, $22,621,508; assessments, $21,175,728.

Vacancy Filled.

The appointment of Solicitor General to fill the existing vacancy will be given to J. J. Roberts, of North Carolina, and now reporter of the Supreme Court of that State. Mr. Roberts is highly recommended, and has assumed the presidency of the construction company just organized for building the Texas Pacific railroad.

Save a Life.

A vigorous effort, which has no prospect of success, is now making to save from the gallows Barney Wood, who murdered Officer Carney on election day, November 5th, in this city in August, and is sentenced to be hung on the 29th inst.

Trial for Homicide.

The trial of ex-policeman O'Brian for murder will begin to-morrow.

Greeley's Majority in Baltimore.

Greeley's official majority in Baltimore is 5,168, in a total vote of 40,000.

Gone to Boston.

Assistant Attorney General Hunt and General Francis A. Walker left this evening to see what relief can be afforded.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Growth of Republicanism in France.

PARIS, November 11.—A caucus of Republican Deputies of the Party of the Left in the Assembly was held this morning at Versailles. An expression of opinion was made, from which it appears that there has been a steady growth of republicanism among the people all over the departments of France, while the priests and magistrates have become more and more discredited with anti-republicanism. The deputies resolved to wait upon Thiers to assure him with the confidence of all of their support in any official action as will bring the people and their official representatives into harmony. It is understood that the members also resolved to oppose by all means in their power, any scheme for the introduction of the principles of any constitutional reforms by the present National Assembly.

The Republicans have issued a manifesto to-day forcibly praising the English government for continuing recourse to arbitration as means of the settlement of international disputes.

Senator Sumner About to Return.

LONDON, November 11.—Senator Sumner has left for Switzerland, but some friends in the country before his departure for home. He sails on Thursday's steamer from Liverpool for New York. His health is slightly improved.

Reform in the German Diet.

BERLIN, November 11.—A meeting of the Cabinet, presided over by the Emperor William presiding, it was resolved that a radical reform should be initiated in the constitution of the upper house of the German Diet at the next session of the Diet.

Meeting of the French National Assembly.

PARIS, November 11.—The adjourned session of the National Assembly was opened at Versailles at two o'clock this afternoon. The attendance was unusually full, nearly all the members present being occupied. Duke D'Aumale, Prince de Joinville, M. Lavertin and other party leaders were present. Shortly after the opening President Thiers entered the chamber and was received with cheers. The President will probably choose its President to-morrow. It is thought that Count Rodolphe Rainneville will propose for President the Duc de Broglie or M. Marc Girardin for President in place of M. Grety.

**Vessel

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

THE Convention called for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State assembles at Harrisburg to-day. It is not probable that anything will now be done beyond the formal organization of the Convention. It is to be hoped that when it adjourns it may be to reassemble in this city instead of Philadelphia, as has in some quarters been proposed.

AMONG the reforms which have been suggested since the close of the campaign, are, an amendment to the Constitution so as to change the present mode of voting for President and Vice President to a direct vote of the people, and also to secure representation by population in the United States Senate as well as in the House of Representatives. The first of these propositions has for a long time been approved by a large portion of each of the great political parties; while with respect to the latter it is held by its advocates that the day has gone by when it was necessary for the protection of the smaller and less thickly populated States that they should have an equal Senatorial representation with their more powerful neighbors. Whether this suggestion will be likely to meet with the favor which the former would in all probability receive, is perhaps doubtful. It is clear, however, that there will be no lack of questions for popular agitation during the next four years.

A CERTAIN Kentucky "Liberal" paper, which a little while ago hotly declared that the Southern people could not and would not stand another four years of Republican administration—having heard that it is the intention of President GRANT to pay a visit to his father, who resides in that State, during the present month—says that if the report is true it shall feel like pulling up stakes and leaving for another locality. "If he comes in at one door," it exclaims, "we want to go out at the other. Kentucky is not large enough for us both." While it cannot be truly affirmed that this spirit speaks well for that journal's conception of the meaning of "reconciliation," it is, nevertheless, not at all to be wondered at. The paper in question never could endure the near presence of General GRANT, and during the war was constantly in the habit of shifting its quarters in order to keep as far as possible away from him, and from the advancing lines of the Union armies. It is simply another illustration of how strong the ruling passion may be, even in death. Wonder on what Southern city its publication will be inflicted, this time?

WE have already spoken of the equanimity and general good faith with which the members of the vanquished coalition, South as well as North, accept the results of the Presidential election. Equally gratifying is the generous spirit which pervades the Republican ranks with reference to their late adversaries. It has been said that the hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity; and there certainly does not seem to be any reason to doubt that the policy of the administration toward the Southern States during the next Presidential term will be other than conciliatory as well as just. It is intimated as highly probable that one of the members of the new Cabinet will be chosen from that section, and it is further stated that the President will, in his next message to Congress, ask for a repeal of certain parts of the Ku-Klux law, and such other ameliorative legislation as the changed condition of affairs may seem to demand. All that the victors demand is that the defeated shall definitely and finally accept the results of the war. They ask nothing more; they will be content with nothing less. This done, "reconciliation" is complete.

A NUMBER of prominent citizens, representing the old volunteer fire department, have issued a call for a meeting of the members of that organization, this evening, at old City Hall, for the purpose of tendering their assistance to the Fire Commission during the prevalence of the horse disease. This is a very important and opportune movement. There are many veteran firemen residing in all the densely populated wards, who would organize at once for active work, and in case of fire would render invaluable aid in getting the apparatus to the scene of action. It is hoped that their services may not be required, but, since all the horses belonging to the department are more or less affected, and a serious fire may occur at any hour, the suggestion is a precautionary measure which should be acted upon at once. Much of the disaster which has overtaken the people of Boston is attributed to the sickness of the horses belonging to the fire department. The loss of a few moments in getting fire apparatus into operation may cause the destruction of millions of property. By all means let our volunteer firemen organize and be ready for any emergency.

WHILE the following extract from a representative Southern paper will strike the average Northern reader as a somewhat ludicrous combination of haughtiness and helplessness, there is a considerable modicum of truth in it, nevertheless:

> "The Democrats in the North have not done their duty. Well, they fooled us in 1861, when they swore that Lincoln and his hirelings would have to march over their dead bodies to get at the South, and they have been fooling us ever since with wordy protestations that only misled us. It strikes us that, hereafter, we had best take care of ourselves, and go it on our own hook."

That is also the way in which the matter will be apt to strike most sensible people, to whatever school of politics they may belong. There is little doubt that the chief responsibility for a very large share of whatever sufferings the Southern States have experienced, rests on the leaders of the Northern wing of the Democracy, by whose delusive representations they have again and again been deceived. The very best thing that the South can do is to come up cordially and sincerely to the support of the Republican administration. The truth, the justice, the political validity of its principles, have again and again been demonstrated under the severest tests. Let the people of the Southern States organize themselves around the party which embraces these higher principles. That is the way in which to share in the benefits and prosperity which they bring.

MR. BANCROFT having received the best part of his education in Germany, and having lived there so much, the Germans sometimes express their kindness for him by the admission that he is a pretty good German. However, the *Anzeiger des Westens*, thinks that he is not yet fully Germanized or he never would have thought of asking the Berlin Foreign office for an account of the expenses incurred in connection with the San Juan arbitration. The minister, our contemporary thinks, was certainly led into his mistake by comparing American with German usages—he was thinking of the large fees paid in the United States to lawyers for their services and their legal opinions; of the enormous sums which would have been expended for carpets and furniture for the room in which such a judgment as that in the San Juan case would have been rendered; and of the accounts which would here have been put in for pens, ink, paper, sealing-wax, pen-knives and spittoons. Taking it for granted that things were done in the same way in Germany and in America, he naturally asked for the bill. But says the *Anzeiger*, "the small incidental labor probably did not cost old WILLIAM six silver *groschen*. His counsellors are paid in the lump for all the work they have to do. Verily, if we had orders to bestow, a half bushel of them might have been welcome. But cash down for a service of honor! That idea is too republican for those Berliners."

Nevertheless, we doubt not that to ask for the bill was the right thing to do, for the very reason that in the United States on a similar occasion a bill, and a pretty long one, would been run up.

ARE Americans generally aware of the fact that in proportion to their number they consume more than twice as much spirituous liquor as any other people? At least we find the statement made on the authority of statistics. Last year the money we expended in the wholesale purchase of liquors, including domestic and foreign wines, brandy, etc., amounted, it is alleged, to one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars. Upon these the retailers realized a gain of five hundred millions of dollars, so that the entire outlay last year in the United States for spirituous drink rose to the enormous sum of six hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars, which, distributed among the inhabitants, women and children included, would give each person about seventeen dollars. We are further told that of every two hundred and fifty inhabitants, on the average, one holds a license for the sale of spirituous drink, and as each of these licensed venders employs one or two assistants in the business there must be somewhere about three hundred and fifty thousand men, or one out of every one hundred and twenty persons of the population engaged in quenching the thirst of the rest. Then, as neither women nor children extensively patronize the drinking houses, they may be deducted from the number given above—a process which reduces the consumers to about twelve millions. Hence every eighty drinkers furnish occupation to one minister of the glass, consume yearly 400 gallons of brandy, 80 gallons of wine, 2,000 gallons of beer, and each one of the eighty contributes somewhere about sixty dollars in payment for the liquors used.

We give the figures as we find them, without taking the trouble to verify their accuracy or making ourselves responsible for it. They are, however, not derived either from a "Temperance address" or a "Total Abstinence tract." In fact, the source seems to render their essential correctness probable. Upon their import no comment suggests itself, unless we direct attention to the admirable dilicence with which some of the venders of the beverage in question pursue their vocation. In Pittsburgh some of the Eighties certainly have no reason to complain of remissness or negligence on the part of the men authorized to minister to their thirst. Sunday and week-day relays of attendants are ever at their post, and all night long the cheerful light shines through the windows of their "shops," a perpetual fire, reminding wanderers, late and early, that it is neither too late nor too early to procure what they need to make them comfortable. Such merit deserves recognition, and we therefore commend these assiduous hosts to the attention of the community, and especially of those municipal functionaries whose duty it is to see that the faithful fail not to receive their reward.

BOSTON'S NEED.

The extremity of a part is the opportunity of the whole. As in the case of the great Chicago conflagration, so in that of the dreadful devastation which has taken place in Boston—throughout the country every other interest is temporarily forgotten in pity for her afflicted people, and in the prompt rendering of that frank, abundant, practical succor of which the distressed sufferers stand in such instant and imperative need. Now, as then, people of all classes and conditions are everywhere nobly and generously coming forward to the relief of the stricken city in her hour of want and pain. Our own citizens, as will be seen from the reports elsewhere published, do not propose to be behindhand in the beneficent work. No city in the country was more prompt and liberal than Boston in its contributions to Pittsburgh, when the latter was laid in ashes by the great fire of 1845, and it is therefore doubly the duty of our people to aid its now desolated benefactor by every means in their power. This, we feel certain, will be done. But let it be done quickly, since the personal distress contingent on the appalling calamity cannot, even at the least, fail to be very great. A duly accredited representative of Pittsburgh is already on the ground, who will faithfully see that whatever subscriptions, whether of money, food or clothing, may be forwarded, are disbursed in the manner most calculated to be productive of the greatest good. The aggregate monetary value of the losses consequent on the disaster cannot, as yet, be ascertained with any degree of definiteness. We know, however, that some sixty-five or seventy acres of the most stately and splendid business structures in the country have been swallowed up in a sea of flame. The losses themselves are variously estimated at from a hundred to three hundred millions of dollars. At the best, the destruction of values is enormous, and although the government will unquestionably do what it can to relieve the financial pressure, yet the strain cannot fail to make itself felt in a greater or less degree throughout all the avenues of commerce and trade. There will be no general crisis—the wonderful elasticity with which the country recovered from the tremendous load imposed by the Chicago catastrophe, is a sufficient guarantee of that. Coolness and prudence on the one hand, and abounding, helpful human sympathy on the other, are what is needed. In the end these will bring everything out comparatively safe.

THOSE processions in honor of the Virgin at Lourdes and at La Salette, of which we gave some account a few days ago, have been and are still the subject of lively discussion among French political parties. While devout Catholics, concerned chiefly or alone for the prosperity of the church and for their own spiritual interests, naturally look upon these demonstrations from a purely religious point of view, politicians of all classes perceive in them a movement of palpable significance with reference to the political condition and prospects of the country. In the lately published manifesto of the Count de CHAMBORD one of the most noticeable sentences is the declaration that the "Papacy has need of France," a statement generally interpreted to mean that the Papacy counts on France for the recovery of the temporal power. Hence fierce jealousy of whatever signs or tendencies may indicate popular sympathy with the clergy, whose re-establishment in their ancient privileges and influence would be an immediate result of the restoration of the Legitimate monarchy. Hence at Grenoble and elsewhere the processions of pilgrims have been assailed with insults, and have been with difficulty protected from violence at the hands of the radical rabble, while by people of a more moderate and respectable class the clergy and their friends are denounced as "having made God a political character." Others declare that by their injudicious use of religious ceremonies as political machinery, they have made the "blood of the martyrs" of no effect, and have forfeited the advantage they had derived from the murder of the hostages. Still others see in the revival of pilgrimages evidence of the deterioration of French intelligence, as they manifest at the present day a degree of credulity and superstition supposed to have been overcome and left behind ages ago. It is, however, argued in the way of apology that the phenomena in question are the proper consequence of reaction against the incredulity and secularism which have so long prevailed in France, and as infidelity has been intimately associated with the lack of patriotism and with the tendency toward anarchy which made despotism seem necessary, it is easily taken for granted that faith (and the more of it the better) must be the source and concomitant of regular government and permanent peace. Hence the conclusion that the best way to awaken the spirit of patriotism was to awaken the spirit of religion. And to Americans the circumstance is interesting that, still further in the way of apology, it is alleged that the camp-meetings of the United States every year exhibit eccentricities of enthusiasm which far surpass the most extravagant manifestations of the pilgrims at Lourdes. There is, however, a great difference.

The Insurance in Boston.

The list of insurances corporating to be placed in Boston, given in the COMMERCIAL under a New York date, yesterday morning, was taken from the report of the Commissioner of Insurance and applies to the whole State of Massachusetts. The risks of the companies named in the ravaged city are much smaller.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Andersonville, Georgia, gives a description of the old prison grounds and the cemetery there. The stockade is failing to decay, and a year or two more will efface it entirely, except from our hearts and memories. The "dead line"—over which so many brave soldiers passed to the freedom of eternity rather than endure the misery of life—can only be traced here and there, for most of the marks the last eight years have obliterated. The thirty-five wells which the prisoners dug with cups and spoons remain just as they were left. And the wonderful spring, which was discovered one morning after a thunder storm flowing down the hillside, still yields its sweet pure water as freely now as then. The cemetery, with its thirteen thousand graves, is on the slope of a beautiful hill. Over the quiet spot young trees give the cool shade which would have been so gratefully sought by the poor fellows whose lives were ended under the scorching sun.

THE latest reports of the iron trade in the north of England show that there is more firmness in the market, and that there is little, if any prospects of a further decline in prices during the winter. There is a large number of orders on hand for rails with some manufacturers that will occupy them nearly six months to come. A falling off in the demand for plates is looked for in consequence of the dullness in iron ship building. In Wales the iron masters are chiefly operating on old contracts, and great interest is excited as to whether there shall be a general strike or "lock out" when these run out. Scotch iron has almost wholly recovered its firmness. The iron masters in France and Belgium are still busy on highly remunerative contracts, obtained in consequence of the advance in English iron.

IT is cheering to know that the scafold in the Washington, D. C., jail yard, on which Jenkins, the wife murderer, recently expiated his crime, has been repainted, and a "drop" prepared that will work in a better and surer manner, "not to be made known to the public." The bright new paint and the improved "drop" should be the means of removing all terror of death from the doomed man, Barney Woods, who is to have the first benefit thereof. It is not singular, therefore, that he is "still calm and collected."

THE commissioners appointed under the act of Congress passed in May, 1870, to codify the laws of the United States will report fully in December. All statutes enacted by Congress under the present constitution have been codified under seventy-five titles, and, if sanctioned by Congress, this codification will supersede the present authorized version of the statutes at large, contained in seventeen bulky volumes.

THE kaolin deposits of South Carolina and Georgia promise to become of great importance. This substance is largely used in the manufacture of porcelain, paper, paints and paper hangings. About 2,000 tons are annually imported from England into New York alone. New Jersey and Ohio potteries use 1,000 tons of it yearly. English kaolin is worth $30 and American only $20 per ton.

IT is bad enough that men should be licensed to sell liquor, and we are glad to see that a Baltimore jury has decided that a married woman cannot legally procure license.

THE American Institute of Architects will hold its sixth annual session in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, to-morrow and Wednesday.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The horse distemper has materially shortened the supplies of breadstuffs at the East. On the 2d instant there were only 429,700 bushels of wheat in store at the New York and Brooklyn warehouses, against 2,356,000 bushels at the corresponding date last year.

All the State appointments of Thanksgiving thus far made agree with that of the President in naming November 28.

For months past Paris has been an active market for the sale of the chinaware that once graced the Imperial tables of the Tuileries and St. Cloud, so what more natural than that a factory should have been established in the environs of the French capital for the manufacture of simulated second-hand plates, tureens, cups and saucers, cream jugs and gravy boats, bearing in dingy gilt the letter "N.," surmounted by a crown.

Last week two of the most villainous desperadoes of New Orleans, who long hated each other with a virile more of bitterness than the rest of their fellow men, met on a spacious common and shot and hacked each other in such an earnest manner that both died in a few minutes after the contest had ceased.

A colored girl, in attempting to cross the track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, recently, was struck by the cow-catcher and thrown back upon the pilot. She was found to be unhurt, and remained there quietly enjoying the ride until the next station was reached, when she jumped off and exclaimed: "Dis is just de place I wanted to come to."

Twelve iron enterprises are in operation or projected in Rome, Georgia. Five of these are in operation, yielding forty tons per day. All of them will be in operation within six months, and the probable yield will be one hundred and twenty tons per day, or over two millions of dollars per annum, in the value of their products, and giving employment to over one thousand men.

San Diego, the proposed terminus of the Texas (Southern) Pacific Railroad, is rapidly looming up in commercial importance, and may soon become a formidable rival to San Francisco. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the landing of goods at that port from foreign countries, in place of sending them, as heretofore, to San Francisco for entry and then shipping them back. San Diego is about one hundred miles south of San Francisco, near the Mexican frontier line, and has a fine harbor capable of accommodating the largest vessels.

A Texas company is putting up fresh green turtle in hermetically sealed cans. They catch their turtles, put them in pens like cattle, feed them, and when ready slaughter them like hogs, and put them up nicely in cans for market. They are selling these cans of green turtle in the hotels, the restaurants, on steamboats and to private families, and this will, doubtless, be ranked soon with the growing and paying industries of the Gulf coast.

A troublesome echo in a new court house at Bloomington, Ill., has been stilled by stretching several small wires across the room, at different heights. The sound waves are thus broken up, and reverberation prevented.

The Prussian soldiers who fought at Sedan averaged three inches larger round the chest and two inches taller than the Prussian soldiers who fought at Waterloo. This astonishing development is ascribed to fifty years of stringent military training enforced upon the whole male population.

Whether it be owing to the result of the elections or otherwise, it is said to be a fact that the New York sparrows are unusually pugnacious at present. It is possible that these birds may have political clubs among themselves, since it is a common circumstance for a dozen or so of them to be seen pitching into one victim, a proceeding quite in accordance with the working of political clubs.

The salmon and oyster fisheries of Oregon have been immensely successful this year. The total number of salmon taken for curing purposes in the Lower Columbia river from the 1st of April till the 1st of August was 332,500, weighing 5,320,000, made up into 57,000 cases, 13,000 barrels, and valued at $262,200. This does not include the large number of salmon taken and sold fresh in the local markets for immediate use.

The important question of the western or Pacific terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad was not settled by the recent trip of the executive officials of that corporation to the Pacific coast. They made a pretty thorough examination of the various points proposed, but the final decision will not be reached or disclosed until a meeting of the directors is held in New York, probably in the early part of the coming winter.

There was a steam wagon for common roads exhibited at the Augusta, Ga., fair. Two large wagons and three carts loaded with bricks were first attached to the steamer. This load she pulled around the grounds with comparative ease, traveling as fast as when unincumbered. As a still further test, two wagons filled with men and boys were added to the already long train, and before the steamer moved off and went around the grounds apparently without difficulty.

Among the almost countless manufacturing enterprises of St. Louis, a wire mill has been in successful operation for some years past. English operatives of first class ability are there reducing wrought iron rods of English make into many sizes of wire, and an immense trade is growing up and out of it.

The statistics of Baltimore commerce in October exhibit a satisfactory increase as compared with the corresponding month last year. Ther weere fifty-six arrivals from foreign ports. There was a decrease of 223,329 bushels in wheat, 366,872 in oats, and 1,460 in rye, and an increase of 99,096 in corn, and a total decrease of 392,296 bushels as compared with October, 1871. The coasting trade and the customs receipts likewise show a handsome increase.

The other day a girl out in Illinois fired a pistol into the mouth of an infant with fatal effect. This atrocious carelessness of the infant in pointing its mouth toward a pistol should be severely condemned.

A "finger-nail artist," whatever he or she may be, from Paris, with innumerable credentials, has opened an office in New York. He does not confine his labors, as one might suppose, merely to the beautifying of the finger-nail. He guarantees to give to each and every one who comes to him just the kind of nail desired.

A peculiar kind of powder, that invariably misses fire, is sold for duelling purposes by a store-keeper in Louisiana. It is bought by those who consider discretion the better part of valor.

One of the Boston street railroad companies has just placed upon its routes smoking cars, which run every half hour for the accommodation of the lovers of the weed.

A law has been passed prohibiting the erection of new buildings in Vienna during the progress of the exposition in 1873. This has been done with a view of preventing street obstructions.

California proposes to establish a probationary insane asylum for the benefit of daft people before their commitment to the regular State institution. Insanity is sometimes imputed for criminal and fraudulent purposes, and several weeks of procation is often necessary to discover the real condition of the patient.

The whisky shops of Georgia, having wearied of hearing themselves called saloons and sample-rooms, have taken a literary turn, and are now known as "reading-rooms."

Of four hundred and eighty-seven railroads in the United States, three hundred and seven have a gauge of four feet and eight and one-half inches, and the remaining one hundred and eighty vary in gauge from three feet to six feet. Between these extremes (and including them) there are no fewer than eighteen other gauges operated.

A "Liberal" politician, who was a candidate for office at the late election, is about to publish a book containing a list of the various propositions that were made to him during his candidature.

A New York woman, who was stung by a bee lately, died in less than a quarter of an hour, and the physician who made the autopsy gave the opinion that death resulted from the great shock to the nervous system occasioned by the sudden, sharp pain.

PERSONAL.

It is quietly intimated among those friends of Mr. Sumner who are most intimate with him that the state of health is much more critical than the world knows; and that, instead of the reports of his mending being true, they are intended to reassure his friends, and do not represent his condition. Those persons do not believe Mr. Sumner will return in November, as it has been stated he would, and they would not be surprised if he did not take his seat in the Senate during the approaching session. Some of them even fear that his health will be such as to prevent him from ever again entering official life, and many would not be surprised to hear of his sudden death at any time; for he has an aggravated disease of the heart which may deprive him of his life at any instant.

Miss Hattie Risley, sister of Miss Olive Risley Seward, the adopted daughter of the recently deceased Secretary Seward, is daily to be married at Washington. Miss Hattie Risley is now in that city visiting friends prior to her marriage. Her father, it will be remembered, was, during the administrations of Lincoln and Johnson, Solicitor of the Treasury. His oldest daughter, Olive, was the schoolmate and chosen friend of Mr. Seward's only daughter, Fannie, while Mr. Risley was a personal friend of Mr. Seward. The friendship between the family was of long standing. The assassin Payne was in reality the murderer of the gentle and lovely Fannie Seward. It was she who struggled with the assassin when he first attacked her father, and it was she who afterward identified Payne. But she never recovered from the shock of that fearful night, and slowly but surely her health failed, until she died after several months' confinement to her room.

It was in the early days of October, 1863. It was after the battle of Chickamauga. It was on Missionary Ridge. A flag had come out from Chattanooga. It brought news that the family of a gentleman, then in the far South, was suffering for the necessaries of life. Frank Cheatham went into his tent, quietly took off his coat, then his breeches and then his outer drawers, got a penknife, slipped open a pocket in his under drawers, and produced a twenty dollar gold piece, all he had. He said nothing about it; but the money reached the destitute family in Chattanooga that evening. So says a Southern paper, in referring to Cheatham's late defeat as a candidate for Congress, and the story is more to his credit than was his political candidature.

Reports in the journals of Berlin, N. Y., and other cities, regarding the relations existing between Madame Pauline Lucca and her husband are very contradictory. The *House Journal* of the latter city, which never speaks without good authority, settles the question in the following paragraph; "Baron Von Rhaden, the husband of Madame Lucca, a distinguished military officer in the Austrian service, has obtained leave of absence from his government, and will join his wife in New York city early in December. Madame Lucca is impatient for the arrival of her spouse, and speaks of him in very loving terms, describing him as a man of military bearing, fine phisique, and handsome features."

The doubts existing as to the burial place of Amy Robsart, have lately been set at rest by Rev. J. Burgon, Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, who after much research in the Bodleian library, has discovered the exact spot, and has caused the following inscription to be placed in the chancel of St. Mary's church: "In a vault of lead, at the upper end of this chancel, was buried Amy Robsart, wife of Lord Robert Dudley, K. G., Sunday, 2nd September, A. D. 1560."

Major General Q. A. Gillmore, of the United States artillery, who distinguished himself during the war by masterly engineering before Charleston, where his swamp angel proved so serviceable to the federal army, was on Wednesday married to Mrs. Laura Bragg, an accomplished and wealthy Brooklyn lady.

Rev. Dr. Miner, of Belvidere, Ill., has been the recipient of a gift from Mrs. President Lincoln. It is an elegant family Bible, and was the last present ever received by President Lincoln, having been given to him but a short time previous to his death by the colored people of the South. It is presented by Mrs. Lincoln to Dr. Miner, in consideration of the strong friendship existing between him and Mr. Lincoln.

Some of Beecher's admirers, who fear that the good man is starving on his pittance of $20,000 a year, with house-rent, clothes, and silver service thrown in, propose to get him up a $100,000 memorial.

RIGHTS OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

An Important Decision by Judge Agnew.

[From the Titusville Herald, 8th.]

Last Monday, Justice Agnew of the Supreme Court, sitting at Pittsburgh, delivered a decision in the case of Samuel S. Clark vs. the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county, which cannot fail to be of interest to the traveling public. In order to make the ruling of the court perfectly clear, a synopsis of the case, as developed at the trial, may not be out of place. It appears that the plaintiff had bought a ticket from Miller farm to Oil City, a distance of twelve miles, on the defendant's road. He had the same day taken the next train, traveled on it as far as Petroleum Centre, a distance of three and a half miles; there he stepped off the train, and while talking with a person the train moved off and left him. While on the train the conductor inspected and punched his ticket and returned it to him. After the train left, he waited for the next, and the conductor thereof, although fond of his being accidentally left behind, refused to accept his ticket, and demanded his fare, and on his refusal to pay rudely and violently pushed him off the cars. He was compelled to walk to Oil City, a distance of eight miles, and brought suit against the railroad company and recovered damages. It appeared that the company had a rule (unpublished) by which, when a passenger desired to leave one train and continue his journey on the next, he should notify the conductor of the train, so that the latter might refrain from punching his ticket. The court charged that Clark was not supposed to know this rule or be bound by it, since he didn't know it. The court also charged that the ticket having on such rule on it, imposed no special terms on Clark as to what train he was bound to take. To all these rulings plaintiff in error took exception—and they formed the interesting basis for the appeal to the Supreme Court.

Justice Agnew, in determining upon assignment of error, says: A ticket, such as that printed in our paper book, imports upon its face no right to stop off, or in other words, to make the journey by stages. In connection with such a ticket, such a privilege exist, it is only by sufferance of the carrier. This shows that the proponent that notice of the terms of the rule permitting passengers to stop and continue on another train must come from the company as unsound. As to the ticket importing a continuous journey, the company having undertaken and commenced its performance, it is evident that it lies with a passenger holding such ticket to inquire whether a rule suffering him to stop and take another train exists. To hold that the passenger would have a right to stop off and get on at pleasure would be, in effect, to take the management of the road out of the company's hands. Judgment reversed and new proceedings de novo awarded.

A Southern New Departure.

[From the Atlanta, Ga., Herald.]

The election returns which we publish this morning are sufficiently full to tell the story of the result of yesterday's vote. Mr. Greeley has been very badly beaten, and the people of the South must govern themselves for four more years of Grant's rule. While we are not surprised at the result, the enormous majorities against the Democracy in the Northern States are a frightful record of Northern animosity toward the South. Henceforth we must not look for magnanimity from the North. Our people, ignoring their prejudices, voted on yesterday for a man whom they had always regarded as their lifelong enemy—voted for him in the hope that, by so doing, they would disarm animosity, and be once more tendered the hand of friendship and conciliation. They ignored cherished ideas of government, made principle a secondary consideration, and did all that in their power lay to conciliate the North. The result is before us. Henceforth we must depend upon ourselves and not upon elsewhere. In the course of human events our political vassalage must cease. Working out our own destiny, ceasing to offer concessions only to have our offerings spurned, we must take a "new departure." Indeed—a departure which knows but one end, and which can have but one aim—liberty.

Out of 27 samples of black tea at all prices, collected at hap-hazard in different parts of Glasgow, six (all high priced) were genuine, 20 were more or less adulterated, and one which had been forwarded to a Glasgow merchant from London as a sample of cheap tea, contained, as far as could be discovered, not a single leaf of genuine tea. Of eight specimens of green tea examined every one was more or less painted or adulterated. Such is the result of analyses made for the editor of the *North British Mail*.

For more than a year a very important suit has been pending in the United States Circuit Court, against the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago and Alton, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, for infringing on the patent of a machine which is known as Cawood's Swage Block, and is used to straighten and renew worn out rails without the expense of rerolling them. The matter was closed last Saturday by the award of $1,549,132 68 damages to the owner of the patent.

The Key to Health.

It is the easiest thing in the world to loose the blessing of health, but when lost it is not so easy to regain it. The popular idea of fifty years ago that a thorough scouring of the bowels was an essential element of cure in almost all diseases has fortunately for mankind, been pretty effectually exploded. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly a quarter of a century ago, may be said to have given the *coup de grace* to drastic purgation. The world has learned from the beneficial effects produced by that admirable preparation, that one medicine may embrace the properties of a tonic, a laxative, and an alterative; that the three curative processes of invigoration, purification and regulation may be compassed at the same time by the operation of a single agreeable remedy. There are sound, philosophical reasons for the remarkable improvement which the Bitters occasion in the condition of a debilitated and enfeebled system. This pure combination of vegetable juices not only strengthens the stomach, stimulates the appetite and causes the nerves, but also imparts tone and vigor to the secretary organs—as the skin, the liver, and the kidneys;—and if the blood has become too thin and watery to nourish the body properly, enriches and vitalizes that "rare material" of the solid portions of the frame. At this period of the year, when intermittent fevers, bilious disorders, stomach complaints, and dyspeptic and diarrhœal ailments are always more or less rife, occasional doses of the Bitters will be found the best safeguard against the atmospheric conditions which generate them. An occasion of general vigor is necessary to enable the system to resist the morbid influence of the miasmatic vapors which rise from the earth at this season, and of all the known invigorants, Hostetter's Bitters is the safest and the most potent.

Hoff's Malt Extract

IS HIGHLY BENEFICIAL

In cases of weakness of digestion,
For a foul state of the stomach,
In bodily weakness,
As a strengthening remedy for exhaustion.
In cases of chlorosis.
For weak mothers when nursing.
In catarrh.
In cases of obstinate hoarseness.
For diseases of the bronchial tubes and branches.
In obstinate coughs.
In the incipient develo ment of tubercular consumption.
In cases of tubercular consumption.
In cases of hemorrhoidal diseases.
For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES, bulk;
VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, in doz
LICORICE LOZENGES, bulk,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Henry J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, O. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Herman Robert H. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H Sellers.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of ANDERSON & WOODS, composed of WILLIAM WOODS, ROBERT J. ANDERSON and ROBERT J. ANDERSON, Trustee for Robert and Sarah L. Woods, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24 day of November, 1872. WILLIAM WOODS having sold out to the remaining Partners, who will continue the business under the name and style of ANDERSON & WOODS.
WILLIAM WOODS.
November 11, 1872.

S. Lissberger,
Has the pleasure to inform the public that he has just opened a LARGE IRON YARD in connection with an EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE, where he has always on hand a supply of
INGOT COPPER,
BLOCK TIN, PIG LEAD,
SPELTER, ANTIMONY,
Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder,
And all grades of RABBITT'S METALS, which he will sell at New York prices.
Office and Warehouse, COR. OF FOURTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES
At the CAVALRY DEPOT, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo.,
November 6th, 1872.
Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., DECEMBER 19, 1872, at the Cavalry Depot, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) St. Louis, Mo., about 6,248,000 pounds Remolded Lead, in Pigs, together with a quantity of Cavalry Bits, Bayonet Scabbards, Pack Saddles, Iron Guns, &c. A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at the Arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New York, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash. Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.
All stores will be required to be removed within twenty days from close of sale.
The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.
Packing hereto to be paid for at a stated price to be determined by the Commanding Officer.
E. S. BABBITT,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.. of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
7ths

ESTATE OF JAS. A. MAZURIE, DECEASED.
Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES A. MAZURIE, late of the fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, having been granted to Mr. Margaret Mazurie and Samuel Graham, all persons having claims against, or being indebted to said Estate, will present the same for settlement to
SAMUEL GRAY,
One of the Executors, at No. 47 Sixth street, late St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. 7th

Never Use the Knife.
DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BOBRAND, at Franklin, Va., cure county Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.
GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.
F of the above MWF

DRY GOODS.
NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.
Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Plaeres.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade Frances, Birettes, Empress Cloths, Crapes and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponson's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.
ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,
COR. MONTGOMERY AVE. AND SANDUSKY ST.
The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 9. Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the Book Stores or the Seminary. Application for admission can be made after August 30.
HANNAH E. DAVIS, } Principals.
EMMA E. HAZLETT, }

Chickering & Sons'
PIANOS
Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
IN
AMERICA,
ENGLAND
AND
FRANCE.
These Standard Instruments
Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM
☞ 41,000
OF THESE
STANDARD PIANO-FORTES
Have been made and sold since 1823, and
EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS
Have been awarded to our Firm
OVER ALL COMPETITION.
These Pianos are still regarded and universally conceded to be
The Standard Instruments of the World,
And are so pronounced by all the great artists.
Dr. FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano *superior to any made in Europe or America*, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the *First Prize*."
Chickering & Sons' Mammoth Manufactory
Is more than one-third larger than any other Piano Forte Manufactory in the world, and is in every respect the most complete as regards machinery and the facilities for doing the very best class of work. Messrs. C. & S. have, since the establishment of their business in 1823, made and sold 41,000 Pianos, and these Standard Instruments are now offered at Reduced Rates upon the "ONE PRICE SYSTEM." Free from all discounts and commissions; and they are, beyond all refutation, the VERY BEST and VERY CHEAPEST First Class Pianos now offered.
A CARD.
We call especial attention to our
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Which are, in every particular, the finest instruments of their class manufactured, and second only to the Grand Pianos for which they are a good substitute.
Every Piano warranted for five years.
CHICKERING & SONS,
11 E. 14th Street, New York.
354 Washington Street, Boston.

TO
Manufacturers, Merchants,
Mechanics, Capitalists, Workingmen and the People Generally.
The Financial experience during the past few weeks of the business men of our growing Manufacturing and Mercantile City has demonstrated the imperative necessity of the great commercial necessity there exists for the establishment of a new Banking Institution. FREE FROM ALL AND EVERY SPECIAL INTEREST. Very many of our wealthy and prosperous citizens have suggested and urged the proposition of organizing another Bank, which shall be

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &c., &c.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILIS, J. V. MCDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, E. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL SUCKER, O. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP REINTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

The only good Local Bond on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 11, 1872.

The local market has opened with an extreme activity in money, loans being asked on all sides, and the answer in most cases has been a decided "No." Some of the heavy banks are feeling the stringency more than ever, and are running as close as possible to their reserve line, and we opine in many cases are considerably under that mark. Currency has within the past few days become very scarce, till to-day it was found impossible to buy at the usual rates, so that nearly everybody is ordering bank notes out from the East. Exchange on New York and Philadelphia is at a discount of 1-10 to 1-8, and in some cases we have heard of 2-10 being offered for the legal tenders.

All parties are awaiting anxiously the results of the Boston fire, feeling that whatever they are they will not tend to ease the market, and may materially increase the present closeness. Much interest is manifested as to how the eastern insurance companies represented here will weather the storm. We notice some very wild statements as to risks and losses among them one in the *Times*, giving the risks held by the Delaware Mutual and North America, of Philadelphia, in Boston, as $17,000,000 and $35,000,000 respectively. The figures are erroneous in the pointings, as their risks are but $1,700,000 and $3,500,000, and of these a large portion is made up of marine risks, on which they have suffered no loss whatever. The losses of the North America are reported by the President of the company at about $600,000. By her last report she held assets amounting to $3,250,000. The loss of the Delaware is about $300,000. The Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, loses $300,000. Assets reported, $1,200,000.

These companies, after paying these losses, will be able to continue business with an unimpaired reserve.

The following dispatch has been handed us:

HARTFORD, Conn., November 11.

J. S. CARRIER—Every Hartford company will stand. Nearly all have surplus enough to pay Boston loss. GEO. S. GILMAN,

Atty of Connecticut Mutual Life.

Governor Gilman is a disinterested party, although largely interested in the fire companies of Hartford and in a position to speak knowingly. Policy holders in the Ætna and Hartford may feel that their risks are all securely covered by the large assets of those companies.

The losses of the latter are about $500,000 against assets of $3,000,000.

While the merchants of Boston can congratulate themselves that their losses will be paid by the insurance companies, the actual loss to the country is none the less. Two hundred millions of dollars of value have been absolutely destroyed and the country as a whole is that much poorer, and the effects on trade can not be other than injurious, and in not be other than injurious, and in many cases will have a tendency to increase the present stringency.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	115	115
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
New 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	113	113	113

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	112
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	112
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	113¾
Currency Funding	

We give below the closing quotations of stocks on Saturday, and the opening quotations of this morning, with the closing rates this afternoon:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Monday.
	Quotations.	Quotations.	Quotations.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton	39	39½	39
Western Union, Tel	85¾	86	85¾
Quicksilver	47¾	44	43¾
Pacific Mail	44	44	43¾
Adams Express	69	69	68
Wells, Fargo Express	67	67	66
American Exp. c	64¾	64¾	64
United States Express	68	68	67
New York Central	94¾	95	94¾
Erie	18¾	19	18¾
Michigan Central	90	90	89¾
Michigan S. Southern	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Northwest	84¾	84¾	83¾
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul	36¾	37	36¾
Do preferred	64¾	64¾	64¾
Wabash	42	42	41¾
Do. Preferred	64	64	63¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	31¾	31¾
Toledo Pacific	110	110	110
Chicago and Alton	114	114	114
Do. preferred	96¾	96¾	96¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3	3	3
Harlem	130	130	130
New Jersey Central			

By the foregoing it will be seen that there was a break in the market of from two to eight and a half per cent, caused by the fire, the decline being led by the express shares and such high priced fancies as Pacific Mail and Canton. The market, however, quickly rallied, recovering through the whole list from one to three per cent., with an uneasy feeling and unsteady quotations. Had the disaster occurred on a week day, the effect would have been much more marked. As it was, the operators had all day Sunday to "get their heads," and came on the board this morning feeling cool. Private dispatches this evening say that the effect of the feeling caused by the immense destruction of capital at Boston has not passed itself, and that a further decline may be looked for to-morrow.

The "bulls" have disappeared from the street, and, in the language of the day, may be said to be afflicted with "taurorhinorrhea."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—There is no abatement in the hurry and bustle of the century, it would seem to be on the decide, but, on the contrary, it would seem to be on the increase. Aside from the terrible conflagration which has well-nigh laid in ashes the beautiful city of Boston, there is little falling off but the opposite. And a sad theme it is when viewed in its true light. Too striking down of so many heroes in such a short space of time has already affected business in all its varied ramifications as directly affected business in all its varied ramifications as directly affected business entirely closed; others crippled. Many establishments are entirely closed; others crippled to such an extent that it is only a question of time when they will also close. And not only are the business men, manufacturers, street car companies, &c., incommoded and suffering pecuniary loss, but the effects of the epidemic are seen and felt among all classes who depend upon small retail stores to supply their daily wants. By reference to our import column it will be observed that the receipts are very light, the various lines of railroads having stopped the shipment of goods from Boston points for the time being. Thus the railroads are affected by the outcroppin. The various roads centering at the Union depot are delivering but a few shipments, and on line of the track on Liberty street, which is a great convenience, could the favor not be extended still further, by reloading at the depot cars with goods awaiting shipment and delivering them at the various depots? But could all these troubles, vexations and trials, of our people bear up bravely, looking forward to the time when the epidemic shall be numbered with the things of the past, and business return to its accustomed channels. It requires no stretch of the imagination to see that there is an abundance of orders with but few of them filled. We have no change to note in prices in the wholesale line, but in consequence of the high prices charged retail dealers to get their stocks conveyed to their stores, the price of some articles has gone up a figure. To save repeatingit below, we again state that the market is decidedly dull.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, in lots or otherwise noted:

APPLES—Sales prime co-king apples at $2 00@2 25 per bbl; common at $1 25@1 50. Receipts falling off, being only 85 bbls against 262 bbls on Saturday.

BEANS—Per bu—Hollifelds, $2 50@2 75; Marrowfats, $2 25@2 50; Canada small, $2 25@2 50.

BUTTER—Market quiet at 40@45c per gallon.

BEANS—Demand moderate; sal a prime new white navy at $2 75@3 00 per bushel; common at $2 50@2 60.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales in jobbing way at 33@35 per lb.

BUTTER—Receipts light, being only 98 packages. The receipts are fully up with the demand. Prime choice roll is held at 28@30c per lb; solid packed 12@14c; baxter 20@22c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—There is a moderate demand for the above leading farina. 1 case $6 00 @ 6 25; ½ lb cans $8 25 @ 8 50; ¼ cans $1 75 @ 2 00.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and steady at 6@7c, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices. We quote factory cheese per round: Ohio, 15½c; sugar cured quote as follows: Hams, shoulders 7½c; rib sides 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c; sugar cured canvassed hams 15c; sugar cured uncanvassed hams 14c; lard, in tierces, 9¾c; lard, in bbls, 10c; lard, in kegs, 10½c.

CORNMEAL FLOUR—As cold weather approaches the demand for Wells' Rye Meal is quite up to the mark.

CANDLES—Receipts 208 boxes. We quote as follows: Pittsburgh, 16@17c; Ohio, 16@16½c; Star, 18@19c; Dairy 16@17c; Factory 14½@15c; Sweitzer 15½@17c.

CANNED GOODS—Market remains firm and steady; held at 85@90c for hams; 80@85c for shoulders, and 60@65c per lb for clear sides.

COUNRY LARD—Sales in a jobbing way at 16@17c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Cement Pittsburgh hydraulic cement $2 75@3 00; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDIES—Stuart's stick candy, 18c. Demand fair. Market quiet and steady. Sackett's Rolle and Caree's berries, 20c; Mansfield's, 18@20c; Cleveland's, 18@20c; Boston, 18@20c; Parisian, 18@20c; Cream Bar, 20c.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in round lots, at 25@26c; 5 gallon lots, 28c; broken lots, 30c. Demand fair, however, are unchanged, and we continue to quote prime-CONCENTRATED lye is in excess of the demand; prices, however, are unchanged, and we continue to quote prime-WOOD—The supply is in excess of the demand; prices, however, are unchanged, and we continue to quote prime-resh at $4 50@5 per dozen; limed 25@25c.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,083 barrels. The trouble about this line of goods still exists, and bids fair to continue for a time. There is no noticeable change in prices. We quote at Ohio superfine $4 50@4 75; extra $5 00@5 25; family $5 75@6 25; fancy $6 50@7 00; Minnesota straight at $6 50@7 00; Minnesota patents $8 75@9 00; Spring extra $5 75@6 00; Spring family $6 50@7 00; Spring patents $7 50@8 00; Rye flour $5 25; corn meal $3 00 per bbl; $2 50 per hundred.

FEED—There is a better demand since the outbreak of the disease, but, as the factory is under the embargo no perceptible change. Bolted corn meal $1 30; cracked corn and chop $1 30; whole corn $1 30; shipping oats $1 30; mixed oats $1 20; shorts $1 00; middlings $1 20@1 30; second $1 30.

FISH—No change to note in pipes. White Fish at $5 50 per half barrel; Mackerel No. 1 shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 2 shore, $16@18; No. 2 large, $14; No. 3 large, in small packages, $12; extra $14; No. 3 large, in small packages, $11; No. 3 medium, $9; Labrador medium, $8 25 and $8 50; No. 3 Labrador, $7 50; Labrador herring, $6 50; Lake trout, $6 50; receipts of grain by rail and river for the past forty-eight hours:

	Barley, sacks.
Wheat, sacks	146
Corn, sacks	10
Oats, sacks	300

On Saturday, November 9th the Grain Elevator showed the following receipts of wheat, oats, barley and corn:

	Corn, bushels.
Wheat, bushels	1,546
Oats, bushels	374
Barley, bushels	374

It will be seen that receipts are very light as compared with three, two and one week ago, the present week showing the smallest on record. The market continues leading feature of the week. The market continues leading feature of the week. The market continues leading feature of the week

THE VERY LATEST.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Success of the Producers' Agency Association Assured.

Stock to the Amount of $1,081,600 Subscribed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., November 11, 1872.

There was an extensive meeting of producers here to-day, representatives being present from all the districts. After organizing the meeting, with A. H. Ronnen in the chair, districts were called upon to report the progress of subscription to the capital stock of the Producers' Agency Association. It has been stated in the COMMERCIAL that the subscriptions amounted to over a million dollars; but that amount was only pledged, not subscribed. To-days reports are of *bona fide* subscriptions. After reports had been heard from all the districts represented, the amount of actual stock taken was found to be one million eighty-one thousand six hundred dollars. This of itself would insure the success of the enterprise. Oil is being largely sold through the agency, and in fact it is now almost impossible to sell oil in any other way. The Standard Oil Refining Company are buying heavily of the agency, taking twenty thousand barrels on Saturday—and they will buy of no one else. Some small lots of oil have been offered on the streets at twenty-five cents below the agency price, but no one could be found to buy it, while the agency sell large lots at their present fixed price of $4 75 per barrel.

A resolution was passed thanking the banks for their cordial indorsement of the agency, and for taking the large amount of stock they have done. The agency has a large amount of tankage and is getting more constantly. Its permanency is now assured.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

It Continues to Spread Through the Country.

WHEATLAND, PA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEATLAND, PA., November 11, 1872.

The horse disease broke out here this morning. About twenty horses are now affected. The horses in the livery stable of M. Farrell & Co. are all sick and new cases heard of every hour. If it should become general it will cause a great stagnation in business here. Horses are used around our mills and furnaces and there are no other means of conveyance.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 11, 1872.

The epizootic is quite severe here, and seems to be spreading. The streets are almost deserted, so far as teams are concerned. The disease is in a very mild form, however, few if any deaths having occurred as yet.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—The epizootic is still spreading in this city. On all the street car routes only half the regular number of cars are running. The omnibus companies have forty horses suffering from the disease. Fifteen mules, belonging to Proctor & Gamble, are also disabled. The weather is damp.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—The horse disease is spreading all over the city, although as yet the public lanling has been hindered to-day very seriously. The City Council to-day referred to the Supervisors of the Fire Department a resolution to call on the citizens to meet to-morrow night and form fire companies, to keep up the efficiency of the fire department during the prevalence of the horse epizootic. The omnibus company has discontinued carrying passengers to and from their houses, but continues to carry baggage to and from private houses. To and from the hotels passengers will be carried as heretofore.

Epizootic cases are increasing every hour, and it is expected that by to-morrow the city will be horseless for working purposes. One of the street car lines took off half its cars to-day, and another line will take off a large number of cars to-morrow. The number of horses seen on the streets is greatly diminishing. The fire department supervisors to-night resolved to call meetings in all the wards to-morrow night to organize men to draw the engines to fires.

Route number nine of the street car railways stops running cars to-morrow on account of the horse plague. Horses are taking the disease on the hack stands rapidly, and a large number have gone so far no stands since dark. There will probably be none on the streets to-morrow. Nearly all the horses in the street cleaning department are down, though only one of the fire department horses has been attacked. The weather is rainy and bad for the disease.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 11.—The horse disease is abating some among the horses on stage lines, which are resuming business, and the street cars will be running by the latter part of the week. The disease, however, is spreading in adjacent country towns.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, November 11.—The epidemic among horses continues to spread rapidly, and it is now estimated that there are from five to six hundred horses affected in this city. Several of the street car horses were stricken down to-day, and the Board of Councilors were informed that the remainder of the company probably stop running to-morrow. Almost every livery stable and transportation company in the city are beginning to feel inconvenienced, and the heavy draught and wholesale houses and transit companies are already provided with oxen, in case it should become necessary to entirely suspend horse labor.

STATE ELECTION RETURNS.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, November 11.—Additional election returns received yesterday and to-day do not make any change in the political status heretofore reported.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Greeley's net majority in the State is 1,124, with half of Orleans and four other parishes to hear from, which will probably increase it to eight or ten thousand.

Hints for Young Mothers.

The three requisites for babies are plenty of sleep, plenty of food, plenty of flannel. The saying that baby is a bundle of nobbles is as true of babies as it is of grown children. If an infant is accustomed from its birth to sleep from six o'clock at night until daylight, the habit of early sleep will be formed, and the mother may have all her evenings to herself. If the baby sleep all night, a long morning nap will naturally come about dinner time, after which the child, except when it wants food, ought to be kept awake until six o'clock. Perseverance in this routine will soon result in securing quiet evenings for both the child and parent. Some mothers have a long morning nap and another every night in getting the baby to sleep. They rock them and sing to them till Morpheus enfolds them. With most children this is entirely unnecessary. An infant can be accustomed to lie down, and go to sleep, by going to sleep itself for a morning nap as well as for the longer rest at night. It is one of the duties to herself as well as to her offspring. While she should exercise a constant care in securing its utmost physical comfort, she should secure rest and recreation for herself. In no other way can she keep fresh the feeling and affection which nothing is so wearing as the unceasing tending of a fretful baby. Every nurse should be employed to aid the child in taking care of itself and giving as little trouble as possible. It may learn in babyhood to amuse itself by watching the interesting movements going on around it. Fashion as well as good sense requires the dress of a baby to be made with long sleeves and high in the neck. Fashion requires children of the age of two years to wear flannel should incase the whole body, with the exception of the head and hands. The fruitful cause of colic in infants is the tightness of their necks and arms. Regularity in feeding is as important as either the quality or quantity of food, or any as often from hunger. Let the mother obey the dictates of common sense in this matter, and not force food into a baby's stomach for every little complaint it makes. Children of three or four years old require much more sleep than they usually have. For irritable and nervous children sleep is a specific, and it can be secured to them only by the force of habit. Many light forms of disease may be cured by keeping a child in a uniform temperature and in quiet.

Property Valuation in Philadelphia.

The Board of Revision of Taxes in Philadelphia have published a statement showing the value of real and personal property in that city, from which we gather the following facts. The total value of real estate, city rate, is $809,407,979; suburban real estate, $28,903,084; real estate, farm rate, $19,329,525; total real estate, $858,274,588. The amount of real estate exempted from taxation is $54,488,929. Household furniture is valued at $9,365,950; horses, 39,811; 949; cattle, $171,669; pleasure carriages, $633,107; cars, $500,025; money at interest, $36,602,980. The total valuation of real and personal estate for taxation is given at $937,105,208. Only 13,578 watches are returned for assessment. The rate of city tax is two dollars on $100, with a special rate of eight cents for the erection of public buildings.

THE question whether the horse disease is contagious only from the immediate contact of diseased with healthy animals; or whether it is due to atmospheric influences, is not yet settled. The weight of evidence seems to have been answered in favor of the latter hypothesis. It has broken out in Devonshire, England—which could scarcely have resulted from contact unless some Canadian or American horse with the seeds of the disease in his body has very recently been transported thither.

An expert writer advocates the substitution of a galvanic battery as a means of punishing criminals in place of the bungling and barbarous "cat." This, because, while a current may be caused to run through the human frame sufficiently strong to "resemble the breaking of the bones" or to "stimulate the touch of hot iron," the person undergoing such punishment could be liberated from it at a moment's warning, and all pain would instantly disappear, leaving no "lacerated flesh" or "livid weals."

Florida is already being flooded with those who design hibernating from northern snows in southern orange orchards.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 11.—River sixteen feet and rising. Departed—Jennie Rhodes.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 11.—Cloudy, cold and damp. The river has fallen ten inches. Port List: Down—Evansville, Cumberland Valley, Magnolia Bayou, Shannon and barges, B. H. Hunt and Arkansas Belle. Up—John Means and barges, W. H. Brown and barges, Eddyville and Mary Sennett. Business dull.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 11.—The river is stationary with four feet ten inches in the canal, and two feet two inches in the chute. Departed—Dispatch, Lizzie Hoffman, good. Arrived—Charmer, Cincinnati; Fulton, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Dispatch, Memphis; Fulton, Cincinnati. The new canal was opened to-day. The Alice came through, and will go to Madison to-morrow to go on the route.

AT DITIONAL MARKETS.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11—Flour dull; good XXX $7 00; choice XXX $7 50; family, $8 00 to $8 50. Corn easier; mixed, 66@67c; white, 72@73c. Oats dull at 41 @42c. Bran dull at 81 @75@81 00. Hay scarce; choice prime $29@27. Mess pork—The wholesale market is barren, but in retailing at $22. Bacon dull at 12@13½ shoulders and Hams—Choice sugar cured, 19@20c. Lard quiet and scarce; there $18@20; log 10½@11c. Sugar—Fair to good demand; fair to choice, 8@8½c; prime 8½@9c. Molasses—receipts liberal and prices declining; inferior 27@c; common to fair, 30@35c; good to choice, 40@45c; prime 50@55c; choice 60@65c. Whisky quiet at 93 @94. Coffee quiet at 14@16½c. Cotton quiet; sales 4,00 bales; good ordinary 17½c; low middling 17½; good middling 18½; middling 19c. Receipts 1,452 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 3,986 bales; to the Continent, 2,877 bales; to Boston, 1,075 bales. Stock 107,764 bales.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The market for beef cattle was rather quiet this week, and prices are without material change. There were sales of choice and extra at $5@6 00; fair to good $5 00@5 50; common to fair at $4@4 50 per lb. Receipts 2,000. Sheep—fair demand for fair to choice at $4 00@6 00, and stockers at $4@4 50 per cwt. Receipts 14,000. Hogs are lower and sell at $5 75@7 00 for corn fed. Receipts 4,000.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 11.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000. Market very quiet and prices unchanged. Good Texans sold at $2 @2 85, and common to good stockers at $2 25 @4 25. There is nothing doing on shipping account. Good to choice are quotable at $5@6. Shipments on Saturday 900. Hogs—receipts 8,000. Market was rather dull, and closed 10c lower, with sales at $4 45@4 70, outside price being paid early in the day. Shipments 5,64.

STATE NEWS.

Gold quartz has been discovered near Bainbridge, Lancaster county.

A colored man, name unknown, was blown forty feet and instantly killed, by the premature explosion of a blast, near Sugar Grove, Huntingdon county, a few days ago.

A daughter of Martin Remaley, of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, about ten years of age, had her skull fractured by a kick from a horse, a few days since, and is now lying in a critical condition.

The new rolling mill to be built at Middlesex, Mercer county, is to cost one hundred thousand dollars, and will be completed as soon as the same can be accomplished. The company consists of B. F. Veach, John R. Winfield, jr., and John McFadden, of Hubbard, Ohio, and A. J. Bell, of Brady's Bend, Pa.

A Mr. Forrest, employed at Hatfield's iron works in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, was crushed to death by a bank of fire-clay falling on him, on the 31st ult.

P. O. Conver has resusitated the *Flower Press*, at Tionesta, and in his salutatory call it "An airy old sheet, devoted to wind, whisky, wickedness and other religious matters," and announces the motto, "Vox populi, vox Beizebub." It is unnecessary to state that it is a Democratic sheet.

The lumber dealers of northern Pennsylvania had a meeting at Scranton last week to consult upon matters of interest to the trade. A Lumber Board of Trade was organized, which will hold quarterly meetings to fix prices for the ensuing quarter.

A man in Chester county has been fined for allowing swine to grow on his farm to the damage of his neighbors.

Mrs. Charles Snyder, of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, was found dead in her bed last Sunday morning. She retired the night before in apparently good health.

Complaints come from different sections of the State that the Hessian fly is destroying the early sown wheat. Indications are not high enough to suit some of the farmers.

Messrs. Charles Welsh, William A. and Robert A. Orbison have purchased five acres of ground in the suburbs of Huntingdon, upon which they are preparing to erect car shops. It is expected the works will begin operations about the first of January, giving employment to seventy-five men.

Harry, a twelve year old son of J. W. Vanmeter, of West Chester, had his leg amputated on Saturday last. He broke his limb five or six years ago, but it did not knit after setting. The little fellow suffered terribly after amputation.

Abraham Evans, near Campbellstown, got in an apricot graft last spring, which grew thirty-six feet in the first season. He also planted a Mt. Vernon pear tree (a new variety), which grew thirteen feet the first season. Anybody not believing the above facts can call and see the trees.

The horse disease has reached Lebanon county, and is breaking out with much suddenness in various localities. It is stated that up to Monday there were at least five hundred cases of the disease in the vicinity of Allentown. It is mild in form.

Hon. Henry A. Longaker died at his residence in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, on the 31st inst., aged about eighty-one years, and represented his county in the Legislature, was elected Sheriff, and was for many years Associate Judge. He served in the war of 1812.

The following exhibits the condition of the Order of Knights of Pythias in the State of Pennsylvania, July 23d, 1872: Number of lodges instituted to date, 275; initiations during the year, 4,243; total membership, 18,194; amount of receipts for term, $207,177 50; paid for relief, $84,270 59; invested funds, $3,269. 902 79.

Tobias Hurst, aged about twenty-two years, and residing in Farmersville, West Earl township, Lancaster county, died on Sunday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, from the effects of a dose of poison, administered by his own hand. The coquilted love is the cause assigned for the rash act.

Seven thousand dollars worth of valuable papers were recently stolen from the house of Simon Truby, jr., in Kittanning. The thief will not be able to negotiate them, as payment has been stopped.

Mr. Abijah Bolton, one of the oldest citizens of Crawford county, died in Beaver township, a short time ago, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. He served in the militia from 1808 until the close of the war by General Jackson's victory at New Orleans.

The iron ore recently discovered in Snyder county, has been tested with good results.

Hog Statistics.

[From the Toledo (O.) Blade, November 4.]

Every person is interested in hog statistics, since the price of pork affects the cost of living very materially. In February last the number of hogs in the United States was placed at 31,796,300, against 29,457,500 in February, 1871, and 26,751,400 in February, 1870. The increase of about three millions last year, it will be remembered, caused a great decline in the price of pork and lard, and it is reasonable to suppose that an almost equal increase the present year over the past will have a tendency to further reduce the value of the article. All the packing points in the West will be fed this winter, as corn is so cheap that farmers will feed it rather than take it to market. A rise from three to five cents per pound is better than corn at present prices cost Weak.

We give below a statement which is given each year in February by the Department of Agriculture, showing the number of hogs in each of the States named in 1871 and 1872; also, the reports for 1866 and 1870, as obtained from the census returns:

	1866. U. S. Census.	1870. U. S. Census.	1871. Agri	Agri
Ohio	2,492,739	1,705,776	2,023,900	2,173,600
Indiana	2,144,897	1,465,166	1,548,000	1,449,900
Illinois	1,534,102	2,602,283	3,363,000	3,598,400
Missouri	1,066,351	1,606,536	1,990,000	2,350,000
Iowa	1,052,062	1,349,200	3,100,000	3,596,000
Kentucky	2,564,856	1,836,190	1,994,100	2,113,700
Tennessee	2,456,000	1,924,980	1,920,000	1,785,600
Wisconsin	804,823	596,241	651,900	641,900
Michigan	581,295	414,427	501,100	532,900
Kansas	144,809	204,064	804,800	381,000
Total	17,489,235	14,765,019	18,033,200	19,628,200

These figures show that the Western States, where corn is cheapest, are the largest feeders of swine. Unless a reduction can be effected in transportation rates the time is not distant when the farmers of Ohio and other Middle States cannot afford to raise pork. The West will grow it at such rates that even the corn will be too valuable to be used in feeding hogs.

Western Recklessness.

Some of the famous stage drivers of California are engaged in a contest by which each of them can perform the most reckless feats of driving without going to destruction. Clark Foss, the proprietor of the noted stage line running to the geysers, makes a proposition to wager a heavy stake that he will beat the time, claimed by the opposition party, of seven minutes down the old Geyser grade of two measured miles from the Geyser House, with six horses and a load of eight passengers. He also makes a proposition to drive against any other man with the same team and load, without reference to time, any proposition made. This challenge has brought out several responses, and one man proposes to bet Foss an even thousand dollars that he can make the ride down the grade as fast as another driver, one Charley Crowell, will undertake to do. Arrangements for the proposed exhibitions of skill is one of the most dangerous in the country. The road is narrow and in many places so narrow that only about six inches is left between the line where the outer wheels roll along the edge of the cliff and the precipice, 500, 1,000 or even three thousand feet. It would occur to some minds that in the event of a collision the driver, while carrying out the tests proposed by the rival whips would be the finding of the eight passengers who are splashed in small bits in trips.

A late contribution to the epidemic theory of crime is the singular coincidence of nocturnal insults to women in numerous and widely separated places. It is probably a truth that the rapid spread of peculiar modes of crime is due to the modern swiftness of distributing news. The occurrence of a special rascality in one place is thus speedily duplicated in many others, and what seems a surprising coincidence is usually one of the most natural results of human imitation.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage November 11, 1872.

	Cents.
W. H. May, Louisville, Ky	3
A. R. Kelly, Tionesta, Pa	3
Frank A. May, Tionesta, Pa	3
John C. Hasson, Bell Vernon, Pa	6
Mrs. M. Mayberry, Smith Station, Pa	6
D. Girouard, Montreal Canada	6
H. Hubadeau, Montreal Canada	3
Martin Kerr, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Agnes Reese, Monongahela City, Pa	3
A. H. Hurst, Mashville, Ill	3
Miss Sarah Joice, Chicago, Ill	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A Dead Baby.

At a late hour last night we learned that a young woman recently went to board at a certain house on Liberty street. She had been there but a few days before she gave birth to a child. Yesterday it was found that the child had suddenly died, and foul play being suspected, the Coroner was summoned. The facts could be traced no further and he-day is left to develope the particulars.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Wm. M. Clancy, Esq., Appointed as Delegate from Pennsylvania.

The National Commercial Convention will hold its next session in St. Louis, commencing on Monday next, the 18th inst. At the last session, held in Baltimore, at which Pittsburgh was largely represented, a resolution was passed requesting the governors of the respective States to appoint one delegate from each State, the City Councils and Boards of Aldermen to appoint one delegate, and an additional delegate for each fifty thousand inhabitants—not to exceed, however, ten delegates from one city. Railroad companies and corporations having a capital of $75,000 or upwards are entitled to one delegate, and Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce can send two delegates.

Governor Geary has commissioned, as delegate from the State of Pennsylvania, Wm. M. Clancy, Esq., a gentleman widely conversant with our commercial interests, and well qualified to represent the State in the capacity of a delegate.

Our City Councils and Board of Trade should lose no time in appointing the delegates to which they are entitled.

FIRE AT THE CITIZENS OIL REFINERY.

Three Hundred Barrels of Oil Destroyed—The Warehouse of the Company in Ruins—A Car Load of Powder Near the Fire.

The first fire of any importance that has occurred since the horse disease became prevalent happened last evening. The scene was the Citizens' Oil Refinery, located at the Pittsburgh end of the Slackwater dam. About twelve minutes past six o'clock an alarm was sounded from box 55, located on Butler street near the bridge. The people in the vicinity were greatly alarmed, fearing that no engines or hose would arrive, but soon the reels of the Niagara and Independence companies, the latter being drawn and pulled by man power, were on the ground and did effective service with plug streams. The fire originated in the watchman's shanty, which was built a watchman had set a lamp down on a platform outside the building for a moment, when suddenly the platform was discovered to be on fire. The supposition is that gas from the refining warehouse had caught fire and the flames being communicated to the lamp it took fire and exploded. Soon the warehouse was in flames, and before they were subdued it was almost entirely consumed, together with about three hundred barrels of refined oil, involving a loss of at least five thousand dollars. The loss, it is stated, is fully covered by insurance. Fire Marshal Butler and Chief Engineer White were on the ground through the courtesy of the Allegheny Valley Railroad company, which kindly placed an engine at their disposal and had trucks ready at Twenty-eighth street to take out the engines if necessary. While the fire was in progress, it was discovered that a car load of gunpowder was standing on a track near the conflagration, consigned to a dealer in this city. The Fire Marshal had it speedily removed to a place of safety. Mr. Butler is informed that the powder referred to has been standing in the vicinity since last Saturday, and we are informed that the Fire Marshal will take proper steps to prevent such an amount of the dangerous material being so exposed again.

THE BOSTON DISASTER.

Public Meeting of Citizens.

Organized Efforts for Relief.

Appointment of Committees.

A Plan of Operations Being Prepared--Another Meeting to be Held To-day.

Pursuant to public call, a meeting of citizens was held yesterday forenoon, in the Common Council chamber, to take measures for raising a fund in aid of the sufferers by the Boston conflagration. The attendance was not large, but those present were representative men, and the character of the meeting and its subsequent results were entirely creditable.

Mr. Jacob Reese was called to preside, and Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

The following named gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Hon. James Blackmore, Hon. A. P. Callow, Mr. Isaac Jones, Rev. Dr. Noble, Mr. Harvey Childs, Mr. G. Follansbee, Mr. S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Mr. B. F. Jones, Dr. C. G. Hussey, Mr. Wm. Thaw, Mr. P. C. Loomis, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Mr. James Park, Jr., Mr. C. J. Clark, Gen. J. S. Negley, Mr. John H. Shoenberger, Mr. Edward Gregg, Col. Wm. Phillips, Mr. C. Yeager, Mr. Jas. Laughlin, Mr. Thos. M. Carnagie, Mr. Mark Watson, Mr. J. B. Semple, Rev. John Scarborough, Rev. Dr. Greenough, Dr. A. H. Gross and Mr. Reuben Miller.

Mr. J. A. Emery addressed the meeting, urging that prompt and liberal measures of relief be taken, and that committees be appointed to perform such work as the meeting might direct.

Mr. S. F. Von Bonhorst offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which the Mayor of the city shall be chairman, be appointed to confer with the Mayor and authorities of Boston, to express the sincere condolence of the citizens of Pittsburgh with that city under its present affliction, and that the authorities of said city be requested immediately to communicate what amount of suffering there may at present exist among the poorer classes, in consequence of the fire, and what means will be best calculated to alleviate the same.

The suggestion was made to invite Allegheny to participate with this city in the movement to ing made. It was announced, however, that the citizens of Allegheny were holding a separate meeting. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Noble, Mr. R. C. Albree, of this city, who left for Boston on Sunday, was appointed special representative of this city there, to communicate with the committee.

Rev. Dr. Noble, Messrs. R. C. Loomis and Isaac Jones were appointed a committee to suggest the names of the Committee provided for in the resolution.

The Committee reported the following names: Hon. James Blackmore, Mr. S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Mr. R. C. Loomis, Gen. J. M. Moorhead, and Mr. H. H. Shoenberger. The Committee, as suggested, was unanimously appointed.

The meeting then adjourned until this afternoon, at two o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A preliminary meeting of the committee was held yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the office of Mr. Von Bonnhorst. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a plan of operations, which will be reported at the adjourned meeting of citizens, to be held this afternoon.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Will embrace a systematic collection of funds, such as has been adopted on similar occasions in the past. There will be a central committee, with such sub-committees as may be necessary to canvass the entire city. Pittsburgh will not be negligent or even tardy in responding to her call for help. Her people never forget the calamity of 1845, which laid one-third of the city in ashes; and they will be equally generous aid which came from all quarters for their relief.

WHAT BOSTON DID FOR PITTSBURGH.

It is, perhaps, not just the time to be inquiring what Boston did for Pittsburgh, in the day of her adversity. If Boston had done nothing, it would not relieve us from the plain duty which all who may be scourged by fire as we have been. But Boston contributed $15,000 for our relief, and other portions of Massachusetts $7,141 more, making in all $198,873 40; and, with the exception of New York, which contributed $23,326 70, Massachusetts gave more than any other State outside of Pennsylvania. We can repay Boston now, many fold, and will do it. We would not have alluded to the fact of Boston's contribution, except to correct an error into which several of the city papers have fallen.

ALLEGHENY.

Mayor Callow sent a telegram yesterday to the Mayor of Boston asking whether material aid was needed at once, and if needed, how it should be sent.

BOSTON, November 11, 1872.

To the Mayor of Allegheny City:

I am requested by the Relief Committee to state that offers of pecuniary assistance will be received, but that the necessity for such aid does not at this time as to the amount of distress caused to industrious people. GASTON.

Upon the receipt of this telegram, the Mayor had circulars printed and distributed throughout the city asking the people to meet at the Court House Building at eight o'clock in the evening.

Pursuant to this call, a large meeting was held in the select Council Chamber.

On motion of Mayor Callow, the meeting was organized by calling Alderman Strain to the chair. Mr. R. S. Davis was elected secretary.

Mayor Callow stated the object of the meeting was to take some action relative to sending aid to Boston. He had been requested by hundreds of citizens during the day who held that there was enough work in this immediate locality to occupy all our efforts for some time to come. He had received a telegram from New England States to render all the aid necessary to the sufferers. He then said that he had telegraphed to the Mayor of Boston to know what material aid was necessary, and received an affirmative answer. He believed, therefore, we should do something for the sufferers.

Mayor Callow now took place in which nearly all present took part, some holding that the appeal for aid was not as pressing as that of Chicago, while others believed that something should be done.

Mayor Callow moved that the City Treasurer, Mr. MacPherson, be authorized to receive subscriptions and donations. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the meeting adjourned until this evening at half-past seven o'clock, to meet in the same place.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting—The Horse Disease—Valuable Information—Report of the Committee on Treatment, &c.

Last evening the Polytechnic Association held a regular meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

The meeting was called to order by Vice President Dalzell.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary *pro tem*, Mr. Hartupee, and approved.

Mr. Jennings called for the regular order of business be dispensed with. Adopted.

Mr. Dalzell stated that the subject for discussion would be the horse disease. He thought it well to hear from any and all of those present on the subject.

Dr. B. Jennings said the disease was not new, and cited instances to establish this fact. He presumed that some of the members of the medical profession who were present could give further information than he, as to whether the human system was liable to the disease. In cattle it usually commenced in the lightened his audience with the variety of symptoms he exhibited between them and human beings.

Mr. Kirk wished to be instructed as to the cause, symptoms and cure of the disease which is now so fatal to many horses. Some of his horses which were taken sick about a week ago had a cough, and were affected in the kidneys, but only to-day did he attribute the principal cause. The horses which he kept in the stable and mostly fed with warm drinks and mashes, are now able to be worked. Horses, he said, which had been worked and fed a better condition than those which had every care expended upon them.

Dr. Jennings said salt was good if used prior to an advanced stage of the disease. He observed that the disease was not so violent in the spring, and the ratio of deaths was about four per cent. The disease appeared in the form of typhoid fever. He did not favor the freedom of the sale of horses he had under him. The experienced persons tended to let life out. He did not credit the cars with having conveyed the infection or contagion by the few horses brought from New York to East Liberty, but to poisons in the surroundings atmosphere.

Dr. Benham said that the present horse disease was quite as interesting to the medical man as to veterinary surgeons. This disease he termed as epizootic-influenza. After defining and giving the origin of the words "epidemic" and "epizootic," he traced the origin of the disease. He strongly urged all who had their horses stricken down to avoid pouring medicine into them. If medicine is given, it should be by competent persons and not by the ignorant. The horse required as much attention when sick as until the hunter better.

After remarks by Judge Kilpatrick, Prof. Hays, Mr. Jackson and others, a committee appointed to consider and report the cause, symptoms and treatment of the disease, reported as follows:

Your committee would respectfully report:

First. As to the cause of the disease, we believe it to be in the atmosphere.

Second. Its symptoms are cough, slight watery discharges from the nostrils, which increase in intensity until about the seventh day the discharge consists of pus, in which is found microscopic animals called *bacteria*. The internal temperature is from 1 to 2½, the natural temperature being from 100 to 102°; the pulse varying from 40 to 8); natural pulse 36. The respiration is slight at first, changing in its mucous membrane is more highly injected or colored. The animal generally feeds well until the fourth or fifth day with great muscular prostration.

Third. as to treatment—Mild tonics and stimulants. Avoid bleeding in all cases. As soon as the disease shows itself give the animal rest and avoid the excessive use of disinfectants and active treatment, and feed moderately with oats, wheat bran, middlings, dampened cut hay and a few carrots.

On motion the report was received and placed on file.

Mr. Dalzell moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the gentlemen composing the committee. Adopted.

Mr. Kirk moved that further discussion be postponed until next week, and that the same committee be continued, and that several other gentlemen of this city, Allegheny and adjoining counties be invited to join and report the same at the next meeting. Adopted.

Dr. Jennings stated that on the seventh day from the time the horse is taken ill he changes for better or worse, and that usually two weeks elapse before the horse will be fully recovered.

On motion adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Despite the myriad-named horse plague, enough of our cultivated and critical people came out last evening to fill all the chairs in the lower and upper parts of the Opera House, and give a heartsome welcome to that accomplished artiste, Miss Jane Coombs, on her first appearance here this season. Although but a few weeks have passed since the reopening of this house, our people have had the sensational class of plays *ad nauseam*, and are eager now for something of a higher order of merit. The announcement that Miss Coombs was to appear, gave assurance to all of those who admire the "legitimate" that they were to have performances which would yield them genuine enjoyment. And this anticipation proved to be well founded; for the heroine of Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love" never had a better representation than that given by Miss Coombs last evening. The support of the stock actors was generally good. Mr. Gotthold's *Huon* being especially so. Messrs. Meredith and Collings also did well, as *Oriock* and the *Duke*, but Mr. Edwards made sad work of the character assigned to him. The remainder of the company, as Reynard, Rev. A. Kerfoot. The usual committees were also appointed.

To-night "The Stranger" will be produced, Miss Coombs appearing as *Mrs. Haller*. The house should, and no doubt will be, crowded.

Alms's Amerion Theater.

Fred. Alms has now on the boards of the American Theatre one of the best companies ever collected together in this country. Every branch of the profession is represented by the most talented, and it is no wonder it is so crowded nightly. Milburn, Americus, Dick Carroll and his little boys, the Gallettings, the Wallaces, and a great number of others make up the roster of the company. All appear in a fresh selection of acts this evening. The performances of Prof. Davis's dogs surpass anything of the kind ever seen in this city, and are alone a great feature of the entertainment. Matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Trimble's Varieties.

The efforts of Messrs. Gardner & Trimble to give satisfaction to their many patrons is meeting with a generous response. The performances given nightly are of the most entertaining nature, while the attendance continues excellent. For this evening a splendid bill is announced. To-morrow the regular Saturday matinee takes place, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The November session of this Court convened yesterday morning at eleven o'clock.

The list of cases for trial were read. Motions were made in a number of instances for the continuance of cases for trial.

J. S. Caldwalder, against whom were two indictments charging him with personating a U. S. revenue officer, plead guilty on one indictment, and a *nolle pros.* was entered on the other. When the court asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he made a short speech, evidently prepared beforehand, stating that he had a wife and children, and asking that the court be lenient toward him. He was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollats, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the western penitentiary.

The case of Alderman Strain will probably come up for trial to-day.

On motion of George Shiras, Jr., Mr. R. T. Kerr was admitted to practice in this Court.

In the office of the Clerk of the District Court, Rodger Baker & Co., of New York city, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against George W. Speigle, of Luzerne county. The usual order to show cause was issued.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Justice Mercur was assigned to hold the next term of Court of *nisi prius* on the first Monday of January next, to continue one month.

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